

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EDITOR'S FARM NOTES.

FARMING IN EASTERN CONNECTICUT — RASPBERRY HILL FARM, &c.

HAVING got most of the matter for this paper into the printer's hands by Wednesday evening, we took passage on the favorite steamer Old Knick, which carried us safely over the Sound, and up the Thames river, to Norwich, (Conn.) We then passed over the Norwich and Worcester R. R. to West Killingly, and thence by stage three miles west to Brooklyn, the county town of Windham County, where we had in former times tried to sow a few seeds of agricultural improvement by way of lectures, and we desired to know how they were flourishing. The rain unfortunately prevented our making many observations, and we must defer to another time the general notes we intended to make of the present state of Yankee Farming in that vicinity, and we will now briefly notice the farm of Messrs. PARIS and HENRY A. DYER, situated on Raspberry Hill, about five miles west of Danielsonville (West Killingly) Depot, on the Norwich and Worcester R. R.

Mr. PARIS DYER was for a long time engaged in commercial pursuits in Providence, R. I., till some 18 years since, when he came upon this farm with his son HENRY A., who is well known as the indefatigable Secretary of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society. He has also devoted much time to getting up an interest in agricultural improvements in his own town and county; and these efforts, seconded by several other enterprising farmers in that vicinity, have placed the Windham County Agricultural Society quite on a par with any other Society in the State.

Raspberry Hill farm and nursery presents a very fair illustration, of what may be done by an intelligent application of capital and labor in improving the soil. The farm contains near 200 acres of a heavy clay loam, lying upon a hill, and so situated that water flows out upon many parts of its surface. About 13 years since, the Messrs. DYER commenced a nursery, which now occupies 25 acres, and is well stocked with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees. This nursery has one of the finest collections of evergreen trees we have seen in this country. Their method of preparing the soil for a nursery is, to thoroughly drain and sub-soil, and then supply it with abundant well-composted barn-yard manure. Notwithstanding the unpropitious character of the soil, with this preparation, the trees grow vigorously and healthily. We noticed one peculi-

arity in this nursery which is worthy of remark. From 12 to 18 inches below the surface is a hard sub-soil, so compact that the roots will not easily penetrate it, and they consequently spread out laterally, and when taken up they are supplied with a great abundance of roots and fibres, and on this account they are well adapted to setting out with a prospect of living.

This farm has about forty acres of woodland, and the rest is all arable, though much of it is quite stony. Instead of investing their original surplus capital—as well as that derived from the proceeds of the nursery—in Bank or R. R. stocks, they have adopted what we consider as better economy, that of putting it into permanent improvements of the soil. They have already more than doubled the annual products of grass and grain on the remaining part of the farm, after deducting the richest portions which have been set aside for nursery purposes. The soil was formerly considered as only fitted to grazing, but it is now nearly all capable of yielding good crops of corn and other grains.

This improved condition has been secured by extensive underground draining, a liberal use of various fertilizers, and a judicious system of rotation of crops. They have seized upon every new kind of fertilizer, including large quantities of shell lime, ashes, plaster, bone shavings, poudrette, super-phosphate of lime, woolen rags, refuse animal matters, such as hoofs, calves' feet, &c., nitrate of soda, liquid sulphuric acid, ground bone, and especially of guano. Of horn shavings, they have applied to the soil with good profit, some 15 tons. All of these substances have been found more or less profitable, though they place first in the list, horn shavings at \$25 per ton, and second to this, Peruvian guano. They have used with good profit several thousand bushels of unleached ashes. With only about 25 head of stock, including horses, oxen, cows and young cattle, and about a dozen hogs, they make annually from 500 to 800 loads of rich compost manure. We requested Mr. HENRY A. DYER to furnish us for publication an account of their experience and success in draining, which we hope to receive for a future number.

RHODE ISLAND HORSE PREMIUMS.

The following letter contains some very important hints, not only to the Rhode Island Society, but to every other similar association, and we hope it will be generally read, and be an incitement to a more just discrimination in making out future premium lists. We have looked over a number of such lists, and find that heretofore the larger premiums have usually been given to fancy or fast horses, rather than to that class in most extensive demand as work or

draught horses. It will be remembered that at the National Horse Show at Springfield, so little regard was shown for horses of the useful class referred to, that amid all the display of fine horses there exhibited, only four spans of draught horses were entered for premium. But hear our correspondent on this subject.

For the American Agriculturist.

I have received a premium list, issued by the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, for the benefit of that branch of domestic industry that breeds horses. I notice that while large premiums are offered for those varieties of horses that minister to the luxurious tastes of the wealthy citizen, the fast man, and the gentlemen of leisure, for the class that really needs encouragement, the Society offers a premium so ridiculously small as to entirely prevent any desirable competition. A premium of \$50 is offered for the best gelding or family horse, \$50 for the best pair of matched horses, \$50 for the best trotting horse, \$20 for the best saddle horse, and only \$10 for the best pair of draught horses.

It is well known that unlimited prices can be obtained by breeders for particularly fast, or particularly fine-looking, desirable carriage horses—and a horse that can trot in 2.25, is a small fortune to the lucky man that breeds, or oftener to the knowing man that buys him; and sufficient encouragement is thus offered to secure effort in the breeding of these varieties of horses. If individuals are willing to make effort, and raise means to secure a good show of such horses, I should like to be there to see it; and it is very well for the United States Agricultural Society or that of Rhode Island, to offer generous premiums for handsome and fast animals; but unless the Rhode Island Society is disposed to abandon its profession as expressed in its title, and to become an institution for the encouragement of domestic extravagance, instead of domestic industry, I see no reason for offering less premiums for useful than for fancy horses. If the wretched, broken-down hacks that are in the hands of our farmers, and the miserable colts that are got from mares past all other service, from disease or age, could be made to give place to well-proportioned, desirable draught horses, bred to the various kinds of service they are required for, much benefit would accrue to the common weal—but so long as the 2.40 principle maintains, and the premium lists of our agricultural societies read like the one before me, we cannot hope for it. \$100 are offered for the best stallion of any age. Suppose I offer an animal that is beyond question the best adapted to procure colts for the farmer and the drayman, do I have a chance for the

premium? Certainly not. I have no horses to exhibit, and am moved to this communication, simply from the interest I feel in the improvement of that class of horses that does not enjoy the patronage of the Rhode Island Society. Horse Shows are becoming fixed institutions, and some exertions should be used to make every exhibition further the same end, and there should be a unity of purpose through them all. Effort should be made to prevent this thrusting into the back-ground that most useful class of draught horses. D.

CULTURE OF THE FIELD CARROT.

BY A PRACTICAL FARMER.

THOUGH rather late in the season, we copy the following excellent article on the cultivation of the carrot, from the *Mark Lane Express*, just received, as the method given by the writer is nearly as well adapted to this country as to England. For a field crop, however, we recommend the Belgian White carrot in preference to the others mentioned, as it grows much larger. It can be sown very rapidly by a hand drill. These may be obtained at various prices, \$3 50, \$6, \$10, and upwards, which will sow accurately, evenly, and as fast as one can walk. The rows should be three feet apart, so as to admit working between them with a small horse cultivator.

The plants should be finally thinned to stand not nearer to each other in the row than six inches, as they frequently grow 4 to 6 inches in diameter, and in many instances still larger. In good ground, thus thinned, and with rows three feet apart, as great a crop can be obtained as if they were planted closer.

The writer of this article seems to be ignorant of the merits of the sugar beet, which we think more valuable for cattle, sheep, and pigs, than the carrot, though the latter is probably best for horses. The sugar beet is a great yielder, fully equal to the mangold wurzel, and much more palatable and nutritious. We gave brief directions for the cultivation of this beet on the first page, No. 1, of this volume.

There are numerous varieties and sub-varieties in the carrot tribe. Like all other plants designed for field culture, it has passed through many gradations, and under the fostering care of scientific growers it has been wonderfully improved in its nature and the abundance of its produce. Such is the productiveness of the carrot crop under the best culture, that few others can equal it. The potato crop cannot yield so large a return per acre, nor will the food of the potato bear a comparison in its fattening qualities with the carrot, besides its freedom from disease. It will also bear comparison with either the mangold wurzel or turnip crop: it is a far more valuable crop than either of them, and will yield pretty near as much weight of food per acre. The carrot crop has been known to produce 40 tons per acre, and frequently 30 tons are obtained. The average yield, however, on good soils and fair crops is from 12 to 25 tons per acre.

Variety—The varieties generally grown in field-culture are the Long Orange field carrot, the Improved Altringham carrot and the White Belgian carrot. I have grown these varieties, but am quite at a loss as to their respective merits; I believe them to be of equal value. I certainly had most profit from the White Belgian, but it was more owing to the soil and season than to the variety; moreover, the red varieties appear to retain most favor with the public, and, of course, meet with a more ready sale

at fuller prices; for farm service this is immaterial.

Soil—The soils best suited to the profitable culture of carrots are deep rich loams of moderate consistency, and rich reclaimed bogs; good sandy loams are well adapted for their culture; light sands and gravels, if well manured and pulverized to a considerable depth, will produce good crops; indeed, any soil of sufficient richness, and that can be cultivated to the depth of 8 to 12 inches, will bring admirable crops.

Preparation of Soil—To insure a crop of carrots the land must be thoroughly worked and well pulverized to a considerable depth, (not less than ten inches will suffice by any means;) it must be cleaned as much as possible from all root weeds, and the annuals must, if practicable, be made to vegetate, and then be destroyed before the carrot seed is sown, otherwise much difficulty ensues. The manuring should consist of old, well-fermented dung; and if applied early in the spring, and then plowed in and well incorporated with the soil, all the better; it will tend much to prevent the growth of "fangs," instead of the long roots. Should this be inconvenient, the common ordinary manuring may take place immediately before sowing, to be well and deeply plowed in and rolled down with a rather light field roller. It is not desirable to plant carrots on ridges, but on the flat they are less fangy, and, of course, more valuable.

Preparation of Seed—This is of more importance than is generally given to it. The seed should be mixed with earth, coal ashes, sand, or like material. Bone-dust, rape cake, or some of the new manufactured manures might with advantage be substituted, the object being to separate the seeds for drilling, while at the same time by a slight moistening they may be made to vegetate. This mixture, with a few grains of barley or white mustard thrown in, to mark the rows by its early growth, may be made, and regulated according to the quantity which the drill is known best to deposit; it is of no consequence as to the quantity of the mixture, providing the whole is evenly mixed; it is merely drilling in so much manure with the seed to promote its more rapid growth. From three to five pounds of seed are requisite for an acre.

Drilling—This may be very satisfactorily done by any good manure-drill capable of drilling-in mangold wurzel seeds, or turnips; or, if only a small mixture, say two or three bushels, is made, the common corn drill will do very well. The distance between the rows should be about twelve to fourteen inches, and the depth about one inch. If the land is dry and season unpropitious, it is best to roll or slightly harrow in; but if rain is likely to fall, it is best to leave the drills open. The months of April and May are best for sowing.

After-culture—This mainly consists of weeding, hoeing, and singling. These should all be done by hand, and as often as required. The first hoeing should be between the rows, and to take place as soon as the rows are discoverable; the next should be when the plants are sufficiently high to allow the hoe to be struck across the rows, so as to leave the healthy plants about six inches apart along the rows, sooner a little wider than less, as it is proved that a reasonable width apart gives the greater yield and finer roots. The weeding and singling should soon follow, when probably, if the land has been nicely managed, another hoeing in the month of June or early in July may complete the culture. Wide drilling and horse-hoeing are not applicable to the carrot crop. The young plant is of too tender growth, and requires careful nursing and continuous attention.

Storing—This is an expensive process, and is the great objection to carrot cultivation. It begins in October, and it can only be properly done by digging up the roots either with a three-pronged fork or other tool; they must then be gathered into carts, and led to the grave, and piled up as described for mangold wurzel or potatoes. Carrots are more subject to take heat than most other roots, and will require

greater care in storing; the heaps or graves must not be too large, or raised too high, nor covered down too thickly. They should have ventilating holes in the grave as long as the season will allow. The tops should be carefully cut off above the crown before digging, and taken to stock for immediate consumption. Burrows, in his communications to the Board of Agriculture, says: "The carrots keep best in the ground, nor can the severest frosts do them any material injury." He prefers to let them remain in the ground till March, when they are taken up in dry weather, and stored as above.

Application—The carrot abounds in nutritive matter, and does not require any process beyond cleaning to prepare it for food for cattle, horses, &c.; no steaming, no boiling. It is the most valuable of all roots for horses, and is proved to fatten cattle faster, and even cheaper, than turnips. The proper allowance of carrots for a horse is from 50 to 70 lbs. per day. All stock thrive well upon them. Cattle, sheep, and pigs fatten faster upon them than any other roots. If grown for sale, it is very valuable, making from £3 10s. to £4 per ton in the London market.

For the American Agriculturist.

NATIONAL POULTRY FAIR AND THE NORTHERN FARMER.

EDITORS AGRICULTURIST:

GENTLEMEN: My attention has just been called to an article in the April number of *Miner's Northern Farmer*, headed "National Poultry Fair in New-York." In this article Mr. MINER, after saying that it requires two weeks to print the two editions of the *Farmer* on a steam press! and further, that the readers of his paper must not expect to have detailed accounts of poultry shows, etc., etc., proceeds to deal out a mass of slang against the National Poultry Society, the Judges, etc. Mr. MINER appears to think that the Judges, in recommending that all large Asiatics be called *Shanghais*, meant to continue the old titles, and use them thus, "*Brahma Shanghais*," "*Chittagong Shanghais*." It is well known that the committee suggested that "*Shanghais*" should only be designated by their color. Mr. MINER boldly states that the committee acted from a prejudice against the name *Brahma Pootra*, and a desire to put down that popular breed. He might just as well say that there was a prejudice against the *Cochins* or *Chittagongs*.

Mr. MINER thinks that the introduction of the resolution was an *ex parte* matter and not sanctioned by the three Judges. Messrs. PLAISTED and TAGGART he knows would never assume such a position, and as Mr. GILES is the sworn enemy of Brahmas and Chittagongs, he is led to believe that he had the honor of the deed. Poor JOHN GILES!

Mr. GILES was not a member of the committee at all, and Mr. PLAISTED being an exhibitor was of course prevented from acting. Mr. MOORE, of Rochester, was absent, and the committee consisted only of the following gentlemen, viz.: Messrs. TAGGART, WILKINSON and ANDREWS. They agreed entirely as to the recommendation, and further, when it was introduced to the meeting of the Society, at which a great many of the Managers of the Society were present, and scores of the most distinguished fowl breeders and importers of the country, not a voice was raised against the procedure.

The "recommendations" and "resolutions" were fully discussed, and not concocted by outsiders. Mr. MINER laughs at the "resolution" recommending "That all full crested fowl be called *Polands*," and winds up his attempted severe remarks by wondering why the Judges did not sign their names to the reports. I am not prepared to believe that any of the gentlemen were ashamed to do so. They are not the men to shrink from any responsibility. I have written this brief article with no desire to object to Mr. MINER's views on nomenclature, and have no opinion to present at present, touching the

propriety of the resolutions of the Society. I wish in no way to oppose Mr. MINER's faith, but simply to assure him that the action of the Judges, and the movements of the National Poultry Society, have not been at all underhanded. The exhibition was a grand one, and if matters are managed as well at the future fairs of the Society as they were at its first one, I fully believe that the Society will be cordially supported by all of the reasonable poultry men of the Union.

NOT A JUDGE AT THE RECENT FAIR.

LENDING FLAX SEED; FLAX MILLS IN N. Y.; SENECA COUNTY FARMING, &c.

We are always glad to hear from "N' IMPORTE." The following letter alludes to several matters, and will be found interesting:

For the American Agriculturist.

In your last week's paper you speak of the loaning of flax seed at Dayton, O., as something novel; you also advert to a flax-dressing machine as though none were in operation in this State. The oil mill proprietors in this village, Waterloo, have lent out this spring about 1000 bushels clean flax seed to farmers who contract to sell them their crops of seed when harvested, and also to sell the mowed flax after the seed is threshed from it, at six dollars the ton, delivered at the flax machine here. This machine can break and clean four tons of the rough flax daily. There is another flax dresser at Penn Yann, another at Fort Plain, and others in that region and farther east.

Our farmers begin to find flax growing very profitable, since they find a market for the holm which was formerly thrown away. Much has been said about the flax crop exhausting the soil. True, its foliage will not collect ammonia from the atmosphere like that of peas, beans, and red clover. Yet with the same nitrogenous manures usually applied to Indian corn, a better crop of wheat may be got after flax than after corn, and with less work.

A great change is taking place in the rural economy of our once great wheat-bearing county. Thirty years ago wheat was the only crop grown for market; few farmers made more corn than to fat their own pork, and stock growing did not pay; but as the French say, all that is changed now. From being a large exporter of wheat and flour, little Seneca does not now grow wheat enough (mainly owing to the fly or *tritici*) to supply the home demand, and our millers have to go to Buffalo to buy wheat. Indian corn, that king of our cereals, is a never-failing crop under good culture; hence it generally receives all the stable manure of the farm, and well does it repay the outlay; it is now our great cereal crop, although oats and barley and Mediterranean wheat are grown to a considerable extent and profit. Pork, beef, cattle, and sheep—a drug before the advent of railroads—are now very dear. Instead of having to sell beef and pork at a low price for packing, it now goes off alive, or fresh slaughtered, by railway, selling within the freight of New-York and Boston prices; the same of poultry, butter, eggs, &c.

Tile draining is beginning to work wonders for those farmers who are making the experiment; but it is only from their successful example that we can hope for a more general improvement, either in the making and saving of azotized manures, or in tile draining, as the farmer is famed above all others for that professional egotism, which scouts all theory until proved by the most perfect results. If the soil of Western New-York was drift and detritus instead of alluvial deposits, better farming would be required, or the soil would have to be abandoned. If our farmers would expend a tithe of the money and labor in tile draining that Mr. HOLBROOK, of Croton, and many others, have expended in constructing a soil on their barren precipitous hills, they would either grow rich on the increase, or the present enormous high prices of farm products would be lowered. But

slack farming is at least productive of one good, it holds back the farmer's family from falling into those habits of fashionable expenditure, so much on the increase in this fast age.

One of your city papers gives us a ludicrous description of the dilemma a New-York citizen gets into when he turns farmer. The man who would escape from high rent, forestalled market, and corporation taxes, to live in the country, should be satisfied with a farm of garden size, which he may work himself in default of cheaper help. But he had better first ascertain whether he has a real passion for the vegetable creation, or only a conceit. If his enthusiasm is only on the surface, it will go off with the first perspiration in planting the first tree, or trenching in the first manure; when he will be worse off than the retired tallow chandler, who left his suburban retreat with its flagrant flora, to enjoy once more the effluvia of a big melt of decomposing grease and tallow. N' IMPORTE.

Waterloo, N. Y., May 13, 1854.

MILKING COWS.

To insure the greatest yield of milk from a cow, she should not only be well fed and well tended, but also well milked. Now it is not every man or every maid, who can squeeze fluid from a cow's udder, that is a good milker.

It is important, in the first place, that a cow's bag should be clean. For this purpose, when the animal is stabled—as they are, or should be during the winter, on all farms, and throughout the year, by many—let the whole udder be washed with cold water, and immediately thoroughly dried with a towel. The advantages of this practice to the health of the animal, and the healthiness of the milk, are great and manifest; and in this way, too, we escape the black sediment of which milk-buyers so constantly complain, and which is nothing else than small particles of manure, brushed from the bag and belly of the cow into the milk pail. The hands of the milkmen by this process become washed clean, of necessity; an operation too generally omitted by those who consider themselves neat and careful. The same process obviates, too, the supposed necessity of moistening the teats by milking a fine stream into the hands and washing the teats therewith,—a filthy practice, followed by almost all men, and too many women.

The udder being now cooled and cleansed, we are ready to begin milking. If the cow be well trained, she will now extend backward her hind leg for your convenience, without a word accompanied with the word of command "*hoist*." They understand what is required of them, and need only at times, a gentle reminder. But it is a singular fact, that men who are kind in every other relation of life, as husband, father, neighbor and master—are rough in their treatment of gentle "bossy." If they say "*hoist*," it is in sententious tones; and too generally, the first intimation of their wishes is conveyed in a striking manner, by the edge of a heavy milking stool. Now a considerable experience among the "milking mothers of the herd," has convinced us that harshness of tone, or petty cruelty, is not only not productive of good results, but is extremely disadvantageous. Many cows, that hold up their milk to a cross milker, will give down freely to one more gentle. And the sack of grain, or other weight across the loins, which is well used to compel the animal to give down, would have been uncalled for if a kind hand had always drawn her milk, or could be dispensed with, if gentleness takes hold of the teats.

Now the cow may kick. Well, we have in previous numbers of this journal shown that to return kick for kick is a poor method of converting Mooley from the error of her ways, but she may be completely cured by kindness.

When fairly seated, it is of the utmost consequence that the milking should be done without violence, and as rapidly as possible. Many persons who pride themselves on their fast milking,

jerk the teats violently, and others will cause them to become sore by the pressure of their finger nails. The best milkers scarcely move their elbows, but with the upper portion of the hand grasping and compressing the teat, force the jet of milk by the pressure of the lower fingers.

Whether a cow should be milked before, after, or during feeding is a question of minor importance, and must be decided by circumstances. R. L. ALLEN, in his excellent work on "domestic animals," recommends, if we rightly remember, that they be milked while feeding, for the reason, that while thus engaged they will more readily let down their milk; but many cows, at other times quiet, will be a little uneasy while eating, and anxious to get not only all that belongs to them, but a share of their neighbor's meal also. For this reason we always milked before feeding that the feed might appear as a reward of merit. Where one has but one or two cows, it is of course a matter of little moment.

In fine, we recommend to those who want much milk and good milk, *kindness and cleanliness*.—*Journal of Agriculture*.

LARGE vs. SMALL EGGS.

PROBABLY the largest hen's egg ever recorded is that recently laid by a hen of C. R. White's, the landlord of the Warriner House, Springfield. It is a foot in circumference the long way, *nine inches* the other, and weighs 11½ ounces! It is well shaped, with a very thick and hard shell. It is almost impossible to believe that it is the product of a hen; but we have been convinced of it. The egg probably contains four yolks—it is certainly four times the size of an ordinary hen's egg. The hen that laid it is believed to be of the ordinary breed, but is very large, weighing about eight pounds alive. She has been in a feeble state of health since the production of this monstrosity in the egg line.—*Conn. Valley Farmer*.

Did not some wag put a goose egg in biddy's nest? As a contrast to the above story, we have a Bantam hen's egg, measuring 3½ inches round longitudinally, and 2½ inches transversely. Its weight is 5 pennyweights and 6 grains. The hen has laid several eggs of about the same size this spring. We challenge the world to beat this; and also to show a smaller full grown hen, where nothing has been done to stunt its growth.

POULTRY CHEAPER THAN PORK.

The following, which we find in the *Texas Telegraph*, may apply to a certain extent in that State, but in the great valley of the West, where corn is not worth over 20 to 40 cents per bushel on an average, we fancy pork can be produced much cheaper than poultry; besides, one can never take the place of the other, though poultry is unquestionably much the healthier meat.

Build a good, comfortable hen-coop, such as you would keep your hogs in. Keep fowls, feed them; and make a careful estimate of your fowls and hogs, together with the products of each; you will find that fowls are more profitable stock than hogs. Pork cannot be made at less than five cents a pound with any breed of hogs. Each hen, if well cared for, will yield a clear profit of one dollar a year. To care for them and produce this result, it is necessary to give them a good place to roost, a variety of grain, with a little animal food, with clean water, and lime in some shape for eggshells. The fowl manure annually wasted in the United States is worth at least \$1,000,000. To save it, place a layer of loam and plaster occasionally over a layer of the manure. Every spring mix all together, and use it at the rate of a pint to

a hill of corn or cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, melons, peas, onions, strawberries, or any other fruit, vegetable, or grain, and you cannot fail to have an improved crop. This is American Guano, and is as good as that brought from the island off Peru, at heavy cost.

HAY MAKING—ARE YOU READY?

THERE is every prospect that Western farmers will, during the coming season, experience much difficulty in procuring assistance at harvest. For several years past, labor has not been as plentiful as was requisite; but at the present moment, the making of so many railroads, California and Australia, the increase of our mercantile navy, &c., are absorbing all the spare hands, and raising wages beyond what farmers can well afford to pay. Under these circumstances, only three modes of acting appear to present themselves, viz.: 1, to pay wages so high, that men will be tempted to leave their present occupations for the summer; 2, to put in a very limited supply of spring crops; or, 3, to purchase or hire machines, whereby a few boys and men can rapidly accomplish the work of many men. Fortunately, there are many farmers in the West, who have no more hay or grain to harvest than they and their families can attend to; these will experience little or no difficulty; but there are very many more who must have assistance, or their crops are injured and wasted by delay. In every such case, *where the fields are smooth and sufficiently free from stumps*, we strongly recommend the use of machines; and we call attention to the subject thus early in order that arrangements may be made in time.

Owing to our peculiar position near a large city, where hands are easily procured, and in consequence of the stumps yet in our fields, we have had no personal experience with hay and grain machines; but we have conversed with farmers from many localities who have used them, and we never met with one who was not more than satisfied with them. A few weeks ago, we had a long talk with a very intelligent farmer from Northern Illinois—one who puts by 500 to 600 tons of hay annually—and his mode of proceeding may prove interesting to our readers. He has two hay machines, each working with a span of horses, and driven by a young boy. Each of these will cut twelve to fifteen acres a day; or twenty acres, if the horses are changed at noon. He begins in the morning as soon as the dew is off, and cuts until about noon. As each stalk of grass falls where it stood, and is not put in swathe, as when cut with a scythe, it dries very rapidly; and as soon as dinner is over, two or more revolving hay rakes are put on, which rake the hay into windrows. A very large, long-toothed rake, having two horses, one at each end, and a little boy on each horse, is then applied to the end of a windrow, and a pile, of 5 to 7 cwt., is at once thrown up. The wagon is now ready, rigged with a very long wide rack, so that a ton of hay when loaded, will only be a few feet high; two men pitch and one packs away. All the hay is put into barns, where bays are arranged for the purpose, and here is a great improvement on the old system. A wooden gallows, with a pulley at the end of the arm, is so arranged in front of the bay as to be rapidly moved to any position in which it is required; a rope is run through the pulley, there being at one end of the rope a large fork with long steel teeth, and at the other end a horse. The wagon is driven into the barn; the fork stuck into the hay so as to lift 2 or 3 cwt. of it; the horse goes ahead; lifts it up; the gallows swing round; and the man in the bay, by means of a short rope, attached to the fork, tips it where he wishes; the horse backs up, and the operation is repeated. By this means, a ton of hay can be unloaded in three or four minutes; and about 12 acres put by daily. We leave it to our readers to calculate with how many hands, and at what cost, they can in the old way cut and put by this quantity in a day. By these machines,

two boys and four men appear to be quite sufficient, while the cost per ton, every thing included, is reduced, at least, one-half. In case, there is less grass to cut, as in the majority of instances, one cutter, one revolving rake, and one large rake will be sufficient for the field, and the number of hands requisite may be smaller. If the weather is fine, and there is no danger of rain, our informant would cut one day and haul the next, especially in the beginning of the season, when the grass was very green. In this case he uses salt as he packs away, but if the hay is very dry he uses none. There are now many machines in the market both for hay cutting and grain harvesting, each claiming to be superior in some particular. In some instances the hay-cutters are adapted for this purpose alone, costing from \$100 to \$120, and capable of serving, with ease, on an ordinary farm, for 10 or more years. In other instances, the hay and grain machines are combined, slight alterations fitting them for either purpose, and the cost being \$250 and upwards. Where the price is too high for one individual, two or three neighbors might unite in the purchase; and we believe, in some instances, grain-harvesters are carried round from farm to farm, in the same manner as threshing machines, the owner finding a team, and doing the work. Several of the manufacturers require only a small payment down, content to receive the balance when the grain is sold—a mode of purchasing which will enable many to procure a machine, while they would be precluded by a demand for cash. There are now, also, several patterns of horse rakes. In the great majority of them, the driver walks behind, and regulates the implement with his hands. The *Revolvers*, as they are called, are decidedly the best of this kind, and for rough land they can be had with steel teeth. Others are fixed on wheels, the driver standing on the rake, and working it with his foot.—*Farmer's Companion*.

GAPES.

I KNOW of no remedy so effectual as that suggested by Mr. Tegetmeier, viz., the obliging chickens to inhale the fumes of turpentine, which may be accomplished by heating the turpentine and placing it with the chicken in a covered vessel of some kind. The turpentine may be kept from contact with the chicken by placing an inverted flower-pot over the cup or vessel that may contain it, or a feather dipped in turpentine, and very carefully introduced into and *twisted round* in the windpipe—not the gullet—is equally effectual, and I think less troublesome; one or two applications are generally sufficient.—*Zenas, in Poultry Chronicle*.

TREATMENT OF GAPES.—In one of the numbers of your useful publication, I see that a correspondent calls the gapes "an incurable disease." As I have yearly reared a large number of chickens, I think it right to state that I have found spirits of turpentine, if not a specific, at least an almost certain remedy for this complaint. I have administered it in two ways, and both successfully. First, with chickens of larger growth, by dipping a feather in the spirit and passing it down and turning it round in the throat of the patient, by which means the little worm causing the complaint is sometimes extracted, but nearly always destroyed; and secondly, with young birds, dropping a few very small crumbs of bread saturated with the spirit into their pens, which, if hungry, they will pick up quickly. I know a gentleman, a very large breeder of fowls, who always gives his chickens, at six weeks old, wheat steeped in turpentine. This is given to them *once* in the morning when fasting, and as a prevention against, instead of waiting for, the arrival of gapes. I may trouble you again on this and other subjects relating to poultry, should you think further communication likely to prove interesting to your readers.—*D. B., in Poultry Chronicle*.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 9, 1854.

MACHINERY FOR DRESSING FLAX.—E. L. Norfolk, of Salem, Mass.: I do not claim the employment of trunks with moveable lids, by the rising and falling of which the rate of feed is regulated.

But I claim governing the movements of the rollers, which supply the material to the machine by means of wedges, which are suspended in such a way as to be caused by the rising and falling of the movable lids, or their equivalents, to rise and fall, and thus regulate the position of bars, which are acted upon by eccentrics or cams for the purpose of transmitting motion to the feed, and thereby regulate the amount of motion which the said bars receive from the said eccentrics or cams, as set forth.

PUMP.—Jacob Edson, of Boston, Mass.: I claim, first, the tube, in combination with the air chamber, constructed and operating as set forth.

Second, the cup, in combination with the holes and the packing, constructed and applied to a force pump, as described, and for the purpose set forth.

Third, the inclined partition in the rear of the spout, operating as set forth.

CULTIVATORS.—C. K. Farr, Hinds Co., Miss.: I claim the bed with inclined sides, as described, which, following the trace of the coulter, renders the sides of the furrow compact, and prevents the falling in of the earth, as set forth.

WEIGHING AND PRINTING BUTTER.—Wm. S. Reinert, of Spring Garden, Pa.: I claim the combination of the mold or vessel for containing the butter, suspended to the lever or scale beam and its attachments, plunger or piston, having the desired configuration on its lower surface, and upright rod and button for raising the circular plate or piston in the bottom of the said vessel or mold, together with the levers for operating the same for weighing, forming, and branding or imprinting with and desired configuration, the butter in parcels, and discharging the same from the vessel or mold, as set forth.

MANURE AND SAND LOADER.—H. G. Marchant, of Annisquam, Mass.: I claim the transportable manure loader, consisting essentially of the following elements in combination, viz., the body or box, the trough, and the rake, constructed, and arranged, as described.

SEED PLANTERS.—G. S. Enoch, and Daniel Wissinger, of Springfield, Ohio: We claim the mode of adjusting the tappet wheel, in combination with the peculiar form of the sliding bar, to suit the nicest differences in any desired quantity of seed to be sown, as described.

ARRANGEMENT OF FRICTION ROLLER IN INCLINED PLANE HINGES.—Enoch Woolman, of Damascus, Ohio: I claim in the described hinge making and arranging the roller, so that it can be traversed towards and from the pivot of the hinge in combination with the scores in the inclined places, so that it can be used either as a self-shutting or self-retaining hinge when open or partially so, as set forth.

SCREW JACKS.—Francis Davis, of Keene, N. H., (assignor to J. M. Reed, of Swansey, N. H.): I do not claim the use of a right and left screw, as that has been made use of before; neither do I claim constructing a screw-jack entirely of iron.

But I claim as a new tool or instrument for the purpose of raising heavy bodies, the jack, constructed and operating as set forth.—*Scientific American*.

WHERE THE GRAIN GOES.—At a Whiskey Manufacturers' Convention held in Cincinnati last week, twenty-three establishments, mostly in Ohio, were represented, the whole of which are said to consume over 14,000 bushels of grain daily, or upwards of four millions per year, out of which ten million gallons of whiskey are produced.

Horticultural Department.

To HORTICULTURISTS.—Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

COUNTRY SEAT OF MR. CALEB COPE.—We were highly gratified in our visit on the 16th inst., to the annual exhibition of the above Society, in the Chinese Museum in Philadelphia, which was every way worthy even of this excellent Society. The arrangements were good, and the plants were both fine and abundant.

Among the *rare* plants on the tables we will name *Begonia Hanthina*, a newly imported plant with beautiful foliage and yellow flowers; also a specimen of *Schomburghkia tibiscum*, an orchid so called in honor of Sir R. SCHOMBURGH, the discoverer of the *Victoria Regia*; and *Steltilgia regina*, also *Castilleja Coccinia*. New-York was honored in receiving the premium for beautiful *Calceola*, from Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON'S country-seat at West Farms; DAVID SCOTT, gardener of Mrs. HOLBROOK, N. Y., also received special commendation for very large and well formed seedling *Calceolarias*, and other cut flowers and indigenous flowers from Mr. R. R. SCOTT. Contributions of flowers were on exhibition from Mr. COPE'S, Mr. BUIST'S, Mr. DUNDAS', and nearly all the other green-houses and conservatories in the vicinity. Altogether the exhibition was highly satisfactory; yet, if we must speak comparatively, truth compels us to say, that the plants as a whole, were not as fine specimens or so well trained, as those at the Brooklyn exhibition reported in our last—in fact we have never seen at any show in the United States, so handsome and well-grown plants as Mr. MENAND and Mr. PRENTICE, of Albany, had on exhibition at Brooklyn.

Very large and perfect specimens of the Newtown Pippin apples, from Mr. HULL, of Alton, Ill., were exhibited. The strawberries, lemons, and grapes, as well as a handsome show of vegetables, were highly creditable. Mr. FELTON and JEROME GRAFF, gardener to Mr. CALEB COPE, appeared to be the principal exhibitors in the vegetable and fruit line.

We are happy to state that at the meeting of the Society in the evening, by the energetic courtesy of the President, and the mutual forbearance of the members, the strawberry controversy was amicably settled, and the tomahawk buried. We think few, even of the most experienced gardeners, know in reality much about strawberries, or that they keep the different kinds distinct enough, to carry much authority or influence in the statement of their experiments. We were pleased to hear Mr.

COPE remark, that McAvoy's Extra Red was the most productive large strawberry, for it accords perfectly with our own experience in this matter.

The next day it afforded us much gratification to visit the magnificent country-seat of Mr. CALEB COPE, some six miles north of Philadelphia. It comprises about one hundred acres, and we were told that it was worth more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The barn alone cost fifteen thousand dollars; and is probably the most perfect and largest in the country. Some six or eight double conservatories were filled with the choicest things. The half of three of them were filled with grapes and fruit trees. The grapes and peaches were ripe, and the nectarines and apricots were fast maturing. We were pleased to see a small tree of the celebrated Stanwick Nectarine in bearing. It had five noble specimens of this rare new fruit, which will soon ripen. Another house was filled with Camellias, and another with oranges and lemons, figs, &c.; the fruit was of monstrous size—particularly the lemons. Another house was filled with rare orchids, in great perfection, and another still with cactui. And lastly, came the far-famed *Victoria Regia*, in a house built expressly for it, and furnished with a constant supply of warm water, which has flowed for years into the tank. A small water-wheel is kept constantly in motion for the purpose of keeping the water from stagnation. The plant has now twelve leaves, of five to six feet across, scattered over the surface of the tank. We were fortunate to find it in flower, and the blossom was some eight inches across, or as large as a man's hat. The color is of a delicate pink, until its last stages, when it shades into a more brilliant red, and is very handsome, although not of high perfume. The flower was picked, and kindly presented to us, and we took pleasure in carrying it to New-York. After exhibiting it to a few amateurs, we placed it, duly marked, in one of the most prominent windows in Broadway, for the gratification of the public.

Mr. COPE'S taste and enterprise, and generous expenditure, has contributed largely to advance the horticultural art in this country; and we therefore take especial pleasure in calling attention to his doings.

FLORICULTURE.

FUCHSIAS.—These are now generally grown on what may be termed the one-year system of cultivation, for the plants are mostly only of one year's growth from the cutting state; or sometimes old stems of the height of 5 or 6 feet are made into plants furnished at regular distances with laterals, upon the ends of which there is often only one bunch of flowers. Now, take a plant of this description, and compare it with one the same height in the shape of a compact pyramid, covered with finely-formed and well-colored flowers, and it will at once be apparent which is the most creditable specimen. Pyramids, however, take three and often four years to come to perfection, as I will presently show; but before I do so, permit me just to describe the sort of place best adapted for growing them in, which is a low span-roofed house or pit well ventilated, and having a south aspect. This house should contain a well-made pit, which may be filled up with broken brickbats to within 9 inches of the top, where there should be 6 inches of rough coal-ashes, and then three inches of fine ashes on the top for the plants to stand upon, and which will keep them dry and

clean. It will be found necessary to have the pit of three different heights, so that the plants may always be near the glass. The path may either pass round the house or through its center, as may be most convenient. It is not every one, however, who has got a house or pit like the one just described; those who have not such convenience, must therefore be content with what they have, but care must be taken that it is a house which can be well ventilated, and capable of receiving at all times the benefit of the sun. In beginning to form pyramidal plants, take cuttings in March, and strike them in the propagating-house or some other suitable place. As soon as they are struck, pot them off into three-inch pots, using a mixture of maiden loam, leaf-soil, and sand. Put them into a frame, but do not plunge them. Keep the frame moist, and maintain a temperature in it of from 55° to 60°, giving a little air on fine days. As soon as they begin to grow, and have got well-rooted, increase the amount of air given them. In a very short time the pots will have begun to get well filled with roots, when the plants should be shifted into six-inch pots, using a compost of maiden loam of rather strong texture, about one-third leaf-soil and well-rotted dung, and a sprinkling of sand. The plants will now require the support of a small stick, but be careful not to tie tightly. They may now be taken out of the frame, and put into the house or pit in which they are intended to be grown. Place them near the glass, and give plenty of air on all favorable occasions; syringing them slightly in the morning, and damping the paths frequently during the day, to keep up a moist atmosphere, which the plants enjoy, and in which they will grow vigorously. Here they will soon begin to push laterals, which must be stopped when they have reached 2 or 3 inches in length; for it is by stopping the laterals that a compact pyramid is obtained. They must, therefore, never be allowed to run, or it will be useless to attempt to obtain a pyramidal plant; stop them all as they come out within 2 or 3 inches of the stem. Be careful not to let the plants get pot-bound; and, therefore, as soon as the pots begin to get well-filled with roots, let the plants have their final shift for the season, which should be into ten-inch pots, using soil as before, but not in a fine state. See that the pots are well drained, which is of great importance. This time, instead of putting a layer of moss over the drainage, as is often done, use fibrous turf, such as is left after the soil has been sifted out of it. The plants should now have a good stake put to them. Give them a slight syringing morning and evening, also all the air possible on fine days, and a little may now be left on at nights. All the laterals that were stopped before, should now be stopped again, as they require it. After they have been stopped twice, they may then be allowed to run, but do not let them bloom too much, for it will rob the plant of its support, and bloom is of no importance until you have obtained a fine specimen. The plants will now be growing vigorously; see therefore that they have a liberal supply of water, and abundance of air, and a little more air may now be left on at nights. It is by giving plenty of air, and using soil of rather a strong texture, that you obtain short-jointed and well-ripened wood, which is what is required in order to have Fuchsias in perfection. As the wood ripens so withhold water, and when it is quite ripe they may be kept dry, and the house or pit cold. Keep them in this condition until the beginning of February, then let them be pruned in to one or two eyes from where they were last stopped, when a foundation will have been laid for a pyramidal plant. Give them a good soaking with water, when they will soon begin to break. As soon as they are well broken, let them be turned out of the pots, the old soil shaken from them, and the roots pruned in a little. Then pot them in small pots, using soil as before. Keep the house rather close for a few days, giving a slight syringing in the morning. Continue the same treatment as re-

commended above, throughout the second and third years, and by that time you will have got a well-formed specimen plant, worthy of a place in any exhibition or conservatory. The following year they may be allowed to bloom, therefore the laterals will not require to be stopped. Let the soil used for potting be of a strong texture, and give abundance of air on all favorable occasions, whereby you will get short-jointed wood and fine bloom.—E. A., in *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

NEW-ENGLAND SPRING FLOWERS.

Continued from page 151.

THE leaves, which appear subsequently, are on long petioles, rounded or heart-shaped at base, and cut into three or five toothed lobes, which are separated by a sharply-indented sinus. They vary much in outline, though always preserving their general character. Early in the autumn, before the warm weather has quite departed, they begin to assume the gay coloring which has given a name to the tree. This rich scarlet is first seen in a few leaves, then in a few branches, and finally whole trees are clothed in its gorgeous magnificence, when the foliage of other trees still retain the fresh green of midsummer.

The cause of this change in the color of foliage at autumn, has given rise to much speculation. It has been generally ascribed to the action of frost, inasmuch as the change takes place at the time when frost generally appears. But modern research and observation have proved this to be a fallacy. This tree, in particular, is adduced as a proof that frost or even cold is not necessary to produce the change, as it is often found clothed with its autumn dress before the first sign of frost. Leaves may be found at all seasons of the year, which have changed color from premature decay. The best explanation yet given, is, that the cellular structure of the leaf becomes gorged with an internal deposit, in the same manner as the stony portion of fruits is formed, and that a subsequent chemical action upon the green chlorophyll produces the alteration. The leaf is, in fact, ripe. The skins of many fruits retain their green hue until ripe, and then assume a bright color, which does not depend on cold, but on maturity. The texture of this fruit skin does not materially differ from the skin of a leaf blade. The maturity of a fruit is its incipient decay. It no longer grows, but decomposes. Those fruits which, like apples, may be kept for a long while, only resist longest the action of decomposing agents; they are not living, but slowly decaying, to make food for the seeds they contain. The chemical action which the vitality of the leaf opposed, begins to take place at once on its death. Therefore we believe that the forest leaves ripen and perish in their season, and that their bright beauty is the result of their death. The cold breath of winter may kill them, but it is not that cold itself which paints them with purple and gold.

One other early species of maple which is found in the western part of the State, is the WHITE or SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE (*Acer dasycarpum*, Ehrhart.) It grows more loosely than the red maple, and is easily distinguished from many peculiarities. The flowers appear before the leaves, and are of a greenish yellow. The samaras are always green, downy when young, but smoother when mature, with two large, thick, diverging wings, on pedicels an inch long. The leaves are more deeply cut, and whitened beneath with a silvery down, which glistens in the sunlight when the wind agitates its branches. Like the red maple, it has been extensively used as an ornamental shade-tree; and though destitute of the gay colors of the former, its foliage and mode of growth are more graceful.

The maples typify the order ACERACEÆ, and are its only representatives in the North. At the South is found the ASH-LEAVED MAPLE, or BOX ELDER, *Negundo Aceroides*, Manch., which was classed with the acers, by Linnæus, and

differs in its primate leaves, and constantly diaceous flowers. No single genus of trees is of more varied importance to man. They furnish one of the most useful woods for a great variety of purposes; one species (*A. saccharinum*) yields a delicious sugar, and all are highly ornamental in cultivation.

To go from the lofty to the lowly, let us notice a charming little flower which appears very early upon the dry hills—the FIVE FINGER, or CINQUE-FOIL (*Potentilla Canadensis*, L.) From each root spring several creeping stems, which run over the ground, giving forth leaves and flowers at intervals, which become longer as the plant gains strength. The leaves are on long petioles, and are cut into five obovate, wedge-shaped, distinct leaflets, which are sharply toothed at the top, and covered on both sides with a silky down. They are accompanied by two downy stipules, which are both cut into three sharp, lanceolate lobes. The flower is on a long slender peduncle, springing from the axils of the leaves. The calyx is cut into five lobes, alternating with five bracts, which are so much like the calyx as to make it seem ten-lobed. The five petals are rounded and obovate, longer than the calyx, and of a bright golden yellow. They are lightly attached at the base, and soon fall away. A second bloom appears at the end of the summer. The numerous short stamens surround a cluster of pistils, which become, on ripening, a close, flattened head of small pointed seed-vessels. The whole plant is covered with a soft, silken pubescence.

We have described only one variety of this species of *Potentilla*. Modern botanists have placed under the name of *Canadensis*, given by Linnæus, two distinct varieties. The one under consideration is the *sarmentosa* of Muhlenberg. It is early, never erect, always in dry soils, and of a slender, starved growth. The other *P. simplex* of Michaux, appears later, is twice as large in every part, greener and ranker, standing erect, or leaning upon the tall grass, and growing in damp soils. The difference between them is such as might be caused by the difference of situation; yet intermediate forms do not so often occur as might be expected. When plants of any extended region are examined together, many nominal species are found to run gradually into each other, which would be considered certainly distinct in an isolated locality.

We will close this chapter of our desultory descriptions, with an account of a flower, universally known and esteemed as one of our sweetest spring beauties—the WILD COLUMBINE or HONEYSUCKLE (*Aquilegia Canadensis*, L.) It grows in dry places from the crevices of rocks, sometimes covering a loose, crumbling declivity for a considerable distance, with its brilliant blossoms. The stem is smooth, a foot or more high, branching widely at the top, and bearing on its ultimate divisions the large solitary flowers. The lower leaves are twice triply divided, the first divisions being long, and the second ones short stalked. The leaflets are variously cut and lobed at the apex. The stem leaves are gradually reduced to three simple lobes, or even a plain ovate form. They are all smooth, except where the petiole embraces the accompanying branch; the sheathing, stipular portion is there pubescent. The flowers are of a brilliant scarlet on the outside, and a rich yellow within. The five ovate sepals are petaloid in texture and color; they curve outward at the base, and become nearly erect, overlapping and exceeding in length the yellow petals. These are peculiarly formed. The rim of each would give the outline of any common form of leaf, with an apex, two sides, and a base; but the blade is drawn downwards into a long, hollow, tubular spur, which gradually diminishes in diameter, and is thickened at the point. These were termed nectaries by the older botanists. Under this name they classed every honey-producing apparatus of the flower, and even the strange or uncommon appendages which produced no honey. Modern writers do not now

classify these parts under a general name. They no longer recognize the nectary as a separate and integral portion of the flower. The parts so named are considered to be merely peculiar developments of the organs on which they occur. The stamens of the columbine are numerous, gathered together in a conical bundle in the center of the flower. From the center of these spring five long, thread-like styles. The flower hangs drooping from the apex of the nodding stalk, so that the spurs are upright, and the stigmas pendent. But when the flower falls away, the stem resumes its upright position, bearing five separable carpels, erect, and tipped with the persistent styles. They open inwards like a dry pod, exposing numerous seeds.

All the May-day ramblers eagerly seek for wild columbines, as they are only found in warm, sunny situations, so early in the year. It flowers profusely a week or two later. Its brilliant colors and elegant foliage, make it highly prized by the young herborists of the season. Nor is it less welcome to those of older growth, to whom, more than to children, it is significant of the coming season of beauty; to whom its grace and loveliness are an epitome of that perfect harmony which reigns in the whole natural world.

The columbine is another representative of the order RANUNCULACEÆ, which furnishes so many of our early flowering plants. The European species *A. vulgaris*, is very common in our gardens, and is an instance of that tendency to procure foreign plants, with an idea that they must be more beautiful than our own. Our species is more elegant in every respect than the European one, and better deserves cultivation.

We have by no means described all the early spring blossoms. There are others, less familiar, but equally worthy of our examination. There is something greatly attractive in the first signs of summer life, and we feel peculiar gratification at the discovery of the first specimens of favorite flowers. If our readers are willing to again look over our shoulder to notice the plants we cull, we will at once proceed to collect another bouquet.

GARDEN FARMS IN VIRGINIA.

LAND in the vicinity of Norfolk is said to be rapidly advancing in price. The Argus states that small farms on Tanner's creek, that a short time ago were bought for a few hundred dollars, now sell rapidly at thousands. One that was purchased only a few years ago at \$1400 has been subsequently disposed of at \$5000, and it was cheap enough at the advance of \$3600, or of more than 250 per cent. The Argus thinks that "all that is required to make a fortune on a small farm near Norfolk—now that we are supplying the tables of the hotels and private houses of the northern cities with fruit, vegetables, &c.—is a small capital, industry, and some knowledge of the way of cultivating the soil to the best advantage. One thousand baskets of strawberries, and one hundred barrels green peas were shipped by Mr. P. H. Whitehurst, Saturday, to New-York, where they command a ready sale at high prices. Another sent eight barrels rock fish and ten barrels eggs. We are informed by this individual, that he has two thousand two hundred empty barrels in readiness for the heavy business he intends to do shortly in fish, vegetables, fruit, &c.

THE WATER LILY.—It is a marvel whence this perfect flower derives its loveliness and perfume, springing as it does from the black mud over which the river sleeps, and where lurk the slimy eel and speckled frog, and mud turtle, whom continual washing cannot cleanse. It is the very same black mud out of which the yellow lily sucks its obscene life and noisome odor. Thus we see too in the world, that some persons assimilate only what is ugly and evil

from the same moral circumstances which supply good and beautiful results—the fragrance of celestial flowers—to the daily life of others.—*Margaret Fuller.*

CAPSICUM PLANT—(Pepper.)

MR. JAS. CUTHILL, in the *Mark Lane Express* strongly recommends every person to grow their own pepper from the pods or fruit of the Capsicum plant. He says:

The plant is of so easy growth, that little need be said about its cultivation. A couple of pennyworth to start with can be bought at any seed shop. The seed can be sown any time in April, in a pot, and slightly covered over with the same mold; if the seed pot is placed in a moderate heat, it will the sooner come up.—When the plants are two inches high, pot them off singly into pots, or plant them in a warm corner of the garden, a foot apart each way. Nothing more is required than to water them with a little rich water now and then. Should the red spider attack the plant, a little flower of sulphur dusted on the under side of the leaves kills the spider. The fruit or pods of the Capsicum will be ripe by September; but if some are green it does not signify. The pods are then dried in an oven, or before the fire, then pounded, and if you have a mill to grind them smaller, so much the better. A few plants will grow as many pods as will make enough Cayenne pepper to last for years, and one thing you know, that the thing is genuine. The green pods also make a fine hot pickle, mixed with cucumbers, vegetable marrows, &c.

THE OLIVES OF GETHSEMANE.

At the foot of the Mount of Olives we find what is considered the garden of Gethsemane, memorable as the resort of our Lord, and as the scene of the agony which he endured the night he was betrayed. There is little doubt that this is the real place of this solemn transaction. It seems to have been an olive plantation in the time of Christ, as the name Gethsemane signifies oil-press. It is about fifty paces square, and is enclosed by a wall of no great height, formed of rough loose stones. Eight very ancient olive trees now occupy the enclosure, some of which are very large, and all exhibit symptoms of decay, clearly denoting their great age. As a fresh olive tree springs from the stump of an old one, there is reason to conclude that, even if the old trees existing in the time of our Lord have been destroyed, those which now stand sprang from their roots. But it is not incredible that they should be the same trees. They are, at least, of the times of the Eastern empire, as is proved by the following circumstance:—In Turkey every olive-tree which was found standing by the Moslems when they conquered Asia pays a tax of one medina to the treasury, while each of those planted since the conquest pays half its produce; now the eight olive trees of Gethsemane pay only eight medina. Dr. Wild describes the largest as at twenty-four feet in girth above the root, though its topmost branch is not above thirty feet from the ground. M. Bové, who traveled as a naturalist, asserts that the largest are at least six yards in circumference, and nine or ten yards high—so large, indeed, that he calculates their age at 2,000.—*Ancient Jerusalem.*

CINNAMON GARDENS IN CEYLON.

PICTURE a wild plot of fine white sand, in which grow, in irregular tufts, bushes of a perennial green, but of a green of every shade, varying from the faintest yellow to the most sombre brown. Nothing can be more delicate in hue than the first tender leaves of the cinnamon-bush, as they shoot forth variously from the branches, half opening, half curling up, as if afraid to trust themselves to the broad, glarish

light of day. Their flavor, too, is a faint, pleasant, aromatic one, that tempts the early wanderer to pluck them occasionally as he brushes past; and whilst the dew is rising in vapor from the leaves, caught up by the morning sun, it carries with it a delightful perfume of the spicy shrub, which makes the air peculiarly pleasant.—*Forest Life in Ceylon.*

BLACKBERRY WINE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Southern Planter* writes as follows: "It may not be known to many of your subscribers that they possess in the blackberry, grown so unwillingly in their fields, the means at once of making an excellent wine as a valuable medicine for home use. To make a wine equal in value to port, take ripe blackberries, or dew berries, and press them; let the juice stand thirty-six hours to ferment; skim off whatever rises to the top; then to every gallon of the juice add a quart of water and three pounds of sugar, (brown sugar will do;) let this stand in open vessels for twenty-four hours; skim and strain it; then barrel it until March, when it should be carefully racked off and bottled. Blackberry cordial is made by adding one pound of white sugar to three pounds of ripe blackberries, allowing them to stand twelve hours; then pressing out the juice, straining it, adding one-third spirit, and putting a teaspoonful of finely-powdered allspice in every quart of the cordial, it is at once fit for use. This wine and cordial are very valuable medicines in the treatment of weakness of the stomach and bowels, and are especially valuable in the summer complaints of children."

A DINNER AT THE PRESIDENTIAL MANSION IN OLDEN TIMES.

The following letter was addressed by a member of Congress to his wife, during the administration of President John Adams. It describes a dinner at the President's House, and gives a pleasing illustration of the domestic economy of that period:

PHILADELPHIA, June 9th, 1797.

My dear Maria: I wrote you a few lines yesterday, and promised you a long letter by this day's mail. The grounds of my promise were, that, having dined at the President's, I certainly could not lack for materials to compose a very handsome letter indeed, and one of no small importance. Our House were so earnestly engaged in debating the question "*whether a man has a right to defend himself when attacked by robbers or assassins,*" that we did not adjourn until after 4 o'clock (the hour at which we were to dine.) We therefore went straight from the House of Representatives to the President's, and were introduced by name to the President, who shook hands with us, and introduced us to Mrs. Adams, who rose to receive our bow. We then sat down, and the waiter handed round a glass of punch, which, permit me to say, was very agreeable, after having sat for five long hours hearing a *very dry* debate on a *very clear* subject.

In a few minutes dinner was announced, and one of the gentlemen handed Mrs. Adams into the dining-room. The President followed, and the company followed him. Mrs. Adams sat at the head of the table, and the Secretary at the foot, and the President sat at one side near the middle. The company took their seats altogether promiscuously, except that the Chaplain of our House, who said grace, sat at Mrs. Adams's right hand. Grace having been said before we took our seats, we had nothing to do but to attend to our business. But here it is necessary to give a description of the bill of fare, and the arrangement of the board; but I am very much afraid that I shall not only be inaccurate, but that I shall fail in giving a brilliant and interesting description of this important subject. As I wish, however, to be as good as my word, I shall attempt it. There were about twenty persons at table. The utensils were

only common blue china plates, glass tumblers, and wine glasses. The table was decorated or garnished with glass stands, five in number. On the two extremes were only dishes of common lettuce or salad; next to these, towards the center, at each end, was a piece of pastry work, resembling a large cake baked in a tin pan, and turned up side down and decorated with rose-buds just opening. In the center there was a large cake of the same form, but it was incrustated on the outside with a fine white frosted surface, spangled with sugar plums in the shape of cocked hats, shells, radishes, &c.

The dishes were nine or ten in number, viz.: at the head, a piece of beef *a la mode*; at the foot, a large roast pig; then, alternately, fish, a leg of mutton, tongue, boiled fowls, ham, corned beef, a dish of small birds, chicken pie, and perhaps two dishes more—I cannot be certain. All these, however, were preceded by soup, not calf's-head, but common. The vegetables were peas, salad, potatoes, (new ones, but very small,) cranberry sauce. The dessert: tarts, custards, jellies, ice cream, blanc mange, strawberries, cherries, (very poor,) raisins, almonds, &c. And the wines: Madeira and port.

Mrs. Adams was very sociable, and helped to carve, &c. The President carved the ham, which was before him, and was very attentive to all the guests. After a few glasses, Mrs. Adams withdrew, with her daughter, Col. W. S. Smith's wife, who said nothing, that I heard, all the time she sat at the table. We drank the United States, and no toasts or sentiments, but did just as we pleased, and took a *French leave* when it suited. The President told the gentlemen, as he saw them retire, that there was coffee above, if they chose it. The day was hot, and I believe but few went up. I sat until there were but three or four left, and then retired.

WOOLEN AND COTTON MIXED GOODS.

THERE are many who think when they have purchased a piece of "cheap woollen goods," they have made a great bargain. There never was a graver mistake committed. Thousands and thousands of pieces of goods are sold in the shape of narrow and broadcloths, as being all wool, while in fact they are composed of at least twenty per cent. of cotton. The latter is mixed and carded with the wool, and all being dyed with the same color, it is very difficult to detect the imposition. We presume that many merchants sell such goods under the belief that they are genuine—composed wholly of wool. The manufacturers know all about the deception, and no doubt the great majority of the large merchants are aware of the fact also. Any imposition practised upon the community in the shape of an article of manufacture, deserves the severest censure.

Cotton can easily be detected in any piece of goods, even when mixed in the process of carding, by submitting a small strip of the goods to the action of a little sulphuric acid, mixed with very hot water. The acid will discharge the color from the cotton, while the color of the wool will remain almost unchanged. There are very few colors, in cotton, but what are far more fugitive than those on wool; this is the reason why the warm sulphuric acid solution is a good test for cotton in cloth.

LAND IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.—The *Rochester American* states that Hon Samuel Richmond, of Bergen, Genesee county, harvested last season a field of wheat of nine acres, averaging forty-two bushels to the acre. Recently he sold the wheat at two dollars per bushel.—Thus he pocketed eighty-four dollars for the produce of each acre. Farms in Bergen are said to be selling at \$100 to \$150 per acre.

You may glean knowledge by reading; but you must separate the chaff from the wheat by thinking.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, May 24, 1854.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

STATING IT RATHER HIGH.

OUR neighbor of the *American Agriculturist* says, that potatoes, "intelligently cultivated, yield from 75 to 200 barrels per acre." Now we should like the names of men who raise 200 barrels of potatoes to the acre at the present day; we should like to see how large an army could be mustered under that head.

It is this perpetual exaggeration—this substituting fiction for fact—to a great extent, which creates what is called prejudice against "agricultural writings." Instead of prejudice, it is mainly a well-grounded distrust.

Let a young farmer buy his land and manure, and go to work as "intelligently" as a man can, to cultivate potatoes, calculating on 200 barrels per acre. We do not say that he might as well depend on drawing a prize in a southern lottery; but we do think that he stands nearly the same chance of being struck by lightning in the course of the summer; and, with mad dogs as plenty as they are, twice the chance of being bitten by one of them. Such statements in agricultural journals should always be put under the head of "Fiction."

We copy the above from the *New-York Evening Post*, and understand it is from the pen of the editor of its weekly agricultural column. As we publish no "fiction" column in our journal, but on the contrary endeavor to make all its agricultural matter as reliable as possible, we will proceed to give such few well-attested statements of large products of potatoes, as appen to be now at hand, showing that not only 200, but that in one instance at least more than 400 barrels have been produced per acre.

But first, as to the number of bushels per barrel. We have just accurately measured several of the size that potatoes are usually brought to this market in, and find that they average 2½ bushels per barrel. This would be 500 bushels in 200 barrels, the quantity stated by us which could be reduced by intelligent cultivation from an acre.

The following products of potatoes were sworn

to before the Committees of the Ulster and the Clinton County Agricultural Societies. See Transactions of the New-York State Agricultural Society for 1852, pages 221 and 377.

CALVIN EVEREST, of Peru, Clinton Co., N.Y., raised 567 bushels from one acre.

PETER CRISPELL, Jr., Hurly, Ulster Co., N.Y., raised 554 bushels.

By reference to the *Cultivator*, Vol. 2, No. 2, April, 1835, page 24, there will be found a letter from T. A. KNIGHT, copied from the *British Farmers' Magazine*, stating that he had produced potatoes at the rate of 887½ bushels and 3 lbs. per acre. We presume the writer of this was Prof. KNIGHT, late President of the London Horticultural Society, one of the most reliable, most practical, and most scientific men of his day. He stood as high in English horticulture then, as Prof. LINDLEY does now.

In Vol. 3, of the *Cultivator*, pages 165 and 183, Mr. KNIGHT gives the details of the products of potatoes at the rate of 539, to over 1200 bushels per acre; and large as this latter quantity is, he stated it as his candid opinion that it could be exceeded. We could give other statements taken direct from British publications if it were necessary, showing that over 200 barrels of potatoes from an acre is not considered an extraordinary yield there.

The *Cultivator* at this time was edited by the late JESSE BUEL, one of the best practical farmers of his day, and one of the most careful of editors in what he admitted into his journal. He asserts on his own responsibility, Vol. 3, page 164 of the *Cultivator*, that 560 bushels of potatoes have been produced from the acre, which would be 224 barrels, 24 more than our assertion.

In the season of 1833, the late Mr. E. HOLBROOK, then residing at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., raised upwards of 750 bushels of potatoes per acre. Some time after this, Mr. H. returned to this city, and built the beautiful residence, now occupied by his widow, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street.

The *Yarmouth (Mass.) Register*, in the autumn of 1844, contained the following paragraph: "Mr. THACHER CLARK, of Dennis, has raised the present year from one rod of ground, six bushels of potatoes, being at the rate of 960 bushels per acre. Pretty fair for Cape Cod sand."

The Reports of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society often give large products of potatoes. At this moment we can only refer to one, that of PAYSON WILLIAMS, of Fitchburg, Worcester County. The product was within a fraction of 570 bushels per acre—228 barrels.

One year we produced within a fraction of 300 bushels per acre, with the most ordinary cultivation. As late as the first week in June, we turned a piece of sod land flat over with the plow, planted 3½ feet apart, without manure, and only hoed them once. Had we planted them 20 inches apart, and carefully manured and hoed them twice, we do not doubt we might have got over 500 bushels—or 200 barrels per acre.

By trenching the soil two or three feet deep, and manuring highly, or taking a soil naturally rich, like the river bottoms or prairies of the West, and planting the potatoes six inches apart, and then carefully cultivating them, as

we have often seen Irishmen do, an incredible quantity can be raised per acre in a good season. We have often heard good gardeners say, that they should consider 600 bushels under such circumstances, nothing more than a fair average product.

We have somewhere read of a well-attested product, in New-Hampshire we think, of over 2000 bushels per acre. We can hardly credit this however, and suspect there was some mistake in measuring.

We think we have now pretty well substantiated our assertion, that 200 barrels of potatoes can be raised from an acre of well-cultivated ground; and we trust the *Evening Post* will have the candor to copy our justification, as we do not wish to be classed among those who make assertions which cannot be proved.

THE "NEW BREAD" HUMBUG.

SOME time since we saw an article in the French and English journals, announcing an "Important New Process of Making Bread," in which it was stated that, by a new discovery made by a French gentleman,—a pupil of Orfila,—a sack of flour (280 lbs.) produced 540 lbs. of bread, while a sack of equal weight, baked by the ordinary process, produced only 360 lbs. It was further stated that this marvelous increase does not arise from any weighty substances mixed with the dough, as no extraneous ingredient can be discovered in the loaf by the most rigid chemical analysis.

On the first appearance of this announcement, although in respectable papers, we at once stamped it as a humbug unworthy of notice. We should not now call attention to it, had we not seen it copied extensively all over the country, and without a word of dissent from more than two or three papers. On page 22 (No. 2) of last volume, we gave a somewhat lengthy description of the chemical principles involved in bread making, and a reference to that article will be sufficient to do away with any reliance upon the above announcement. We will, however, repeat here, that by the ordinary process, 100 lbs. of flour will produce about 150 lbs. of bread, not because it receives any addition to its nourishing substance, but because during the baking operations the 100 lbs. of flour absorb about 50 lbs. of water. If this 150 lbs. of bread be thoroughly dried in such a manner as to lose nothing but its water, the bread will weigh less than 100 lbs., because some of the solid portions of the flour are lost by fermentation, and the flour itself contained several per cent. of water while in its usual state, which will be lost by drying.

Now if the French bakers, by some peculiar manipulations, can make 225 lbs. of bread instead of 150 out of 100 lbs. of flour—in other words, if they can make 100 lbs. of flour absorb 125 lbs. of water instead of 50 lbs., we ask, *cui bono?* to what good? It is the solid gluten, starch, and oil of the flour that we want for nourishment, and the value of these are not increased because united with more water.—JOHNSTON, in his large work on Agricultural Chemistry, tells us that certain bakers have been detected in adding to flour sulphate of copper (blue vitriol)—a rank poison—for the purpose of making it retain more water. We

should suspect something of the kind in this new "discovery."

We have just now learned from an English paper, that Prof. J. H. PEPPER, Chemist to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, has produced even a greater weight of bread than was obtained by the French (secret) process. His results were obtained by adding to the flour about one-ninth part of its weight of rice. He tied up in a thick linen bag *one and a half* pounds of the best American rice, allowing it ample room to swell. This he boiled from three to four hours, until it became a smooth paste, and then dusted in and most vigorously kneaded with it *fourteen pounds* of the best flour, adding the usual quantity of yeast and salt. The rice certainly cannot render the bread unwholesome, while it will cause it to keep moist a longer period than ordinary bread; but if purchased it should be remembered that the real worth of such bread is not more than about two-thirds as much as the same quantity of bread made from flour only.

STATE OF THE CROPS.—The weather of the present spring is so unusual, that it is especially desirable to gather as full information as possible from week to week, in regard to the state of crops, fruit, &c., throughout the country. We shall endeavor to keep our readers posted up on these matters; and we especially request all who may have occasion to write us on business or otherwise, to send on a separate slip of paper, a brief statement of the condition and prospects of crops and fruits in their vicinity.

HOW MUCH SUGAR DO WE EAT.—Eight or ten months since we wrote a short article under the above head, which has since gone the rounds of the American and English press, and now comes back to us in the *N. Y. Observer* credited to the *Western Christian Advocate*.

SALE OF IMPROVED STOCK.

WE desire to call attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. M. MILLER, of his regular sale of stock. It is a great convenience to breeders and the farming community to hold such sales, and they ought to come off at least twice in the year—once in the spring and once in the fall. Here those who wish to sell can meet with those who wish to buy. If well patronized, it may ultimately grow up to a great stock fair, such as they semi-annually hold in Great Britain and other parts of Europe.

The place selected for the above sale is very convenient of access. Mr. BATHGATE can furnish every accommodation desirable to those who send their stock there for sale. His stables, fodder, and pasturage are ample for all.

TO START CORN AND GIVE IT A RAPID GROWTH.

OWING to the cold weather and long-continued rains the two past months, corn planting is unusually late this season. It is of great importance, therefore, to start it quick, and make it grow rapidly. For this purpose there is probably nothing equal to Peruvian Guano. A proper application of 150 to 300 lbs. of this valuable fertilizer to the acre, will often secure from 20 to 50 per cent. greater crop; the grain will be

heavier and of superior value per bushel; and what is most important, it will ripen from five to fifteen days in advance of the unmanured. If early frosts come in the fall, this advance in ripening may save the crop. Let every farmer consider this well. Three days advance in ripening is often very important.

We trust our article in last week's paper, on the subject of cultivating corn for fodder, will also be duly attended to. We hope every farmer will plant enough at least for a *three month's supply* for all his stock. He will then be on the safe side in case of drouth, or an advance in the prices of grain and fodder. The farmers of this country have every inducement to raise an extra quality of grain and fodder this season. Prices for all their products rule high, and bid fair to keep up for some time to come.

SEASONABLE PREMIUM.—The Royal Agricultural Society have offered a premium of \$1000 (£200) for a steam cultivator, which shall do the work of the spade or plow more economically than either of those time-honored implements.

DR. WATTS ARRIVED—IMPORTATION OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

It will be recollected that this gentleman, in company with Mr. WADDELL, went out to England several months since, for the purpose of importing more cattle and sheep, for one of the Ohio Stock Companies. Dr. WATTS returned in steamer Europa, on the 19th inst. Mr. WADDELL was to follow him from Liverpool the next day, with the cattle, in a ship for Philadelphia.

Dr. W. informs us that he found improved stock of all kinds very high throughout Great Britain and Ireland—for their purchases extended to the sister isle—and that the breeding of these is extending as fast as the means of farmers will permit, all over the United Kingdom.

The weather in England had been uncommonly fine for the past two months. The crops had been got in well, and such as are up, are highly promising.

Dr. W. expresses himself highly delighted with this his second visit abroad. The farmers there are a noble, hospitable race, and the country never was so rich and prosperous.

They purchased about thirty head of Short-horns in all, mostly young animals, and a lot of South-down and Long-wooled sheep. We hope to announce their safe arrival in two or three weeks.

Improved stock is in great demand here this spring. We have had more inquiries, and heard of more sales than usual. England has accumulated vast wealth from this source alone, and America may follow rapidly in her footsteps, if she will only make use of the same means as the mother country has, to bring about so desirable a result.

For the American Agriculturist.

CAKED UDDER IN COWS, (Garget.)

EAST HAMPTON, May 16, 1854.

WILL you please inform me through the medium of your weekly journal, what I shall do with a cow whose udder is very much caked? The cake appears to be in one teat. I use cold water freely, and have in a measure succeeded in bringing it down; but before milking again it

is as bad as ever. The calf is about three weeks old.

A. FARMER.

The best remedy for the above is, to let the calf run with the cow and suck it as often as possible. The next best which we have practised is, to take the roots of the *bitter-sweet*—which is common in all our forests—cut them up fine, and steep them in hot water, making the decoction quite strong. Pour off this liquid, then mix it half and half with lard, and rub the cow's udder and teats well with the mixture twice a day, and milk her at least three times each day. Cold water is very good as applied by our correspondent, so is rubbing the udder with milk fresh drawn from the cow. But the bunting and frequent suckling of the calf is best of all. The cow should be turned into pasture, if not already there, and be allowed no other food than the young, tender grass, so long as the caking continues.

The proper name of this disease is *Garget*.

For the American Agriculturist.

LUCERN—WEEVIL—DRILL.

WILL you oblige me through the medium of your paper, with information as to the means of getting rid of the weevil—the culture of Lucern, and whether there is any drill for small seeds such as parsneps?

A SUBSCRIBER.

We are sorry to be unable to recommend any sure means of getting rid of the weevil.

We refer "A Subscriber" to the seventh number of this volume (April 26th) for an article on Lucern, with the remark that in this latitude the seed may be sown later than there directed, perhaps as late as May 25th or June 1st.

There are a variety of Seed-Drills operating very well, which may be procured at most agricultural stores. A small Hand-drill for garden seeds may be procured for \$3 50. A larger one, costing \$6, will answer both for a garden and field drill, and another still better costs \$10. Then there are still larger drills, to be drawn by a horse, which are used for sowing grain. We unhesitatingly recommend the use of a drill for all kinds of seeds. The saving of labor will soon pay for the cost of the drill; and the more equal distribution of the seed, and the more uniform depth at which it is buried, will in a great majority of cases produce a crop ten to thirty per cent. better than the hand sown. Another important item is that one-third less seed is needed when the drill is used.

CROTON MILK.—It is intimated that the scarcity of milk in New-York a few days ago was occasioned by the break in the Croton dam.—The milkmen indignantly deny the rumor.

LYONS MANUFACTURES.—The chief business of the French city of Lyons is the manufacture of silk goods, and it is said that the annual value of the goods exported from that city to New-York does not fall far short of \$25,000,000.

MARKS ON NEWSPAPERS.—Lines drawn around or marks made on a paragraph of a newspaper merely to call attention to the particular article, are not held, in the Post-office Department, to subject the said newspaper to letter postage.

Boys' Corner.

THE BOY WHO KEPT HIS PURPOSE.

THE following interesting story we have seen in several exchanges, and do not know where it first appeared. We suppose by the signature, that it is from the pen of ANNE HOPE, the writer of the beautiful article in our last number on the sorrow of a "Sad Iron."

"I would not be so mean," said George Ward to a boy, who stood by, while he put the candy he had just bought in his pocket.

"You have no right to call me mean," replied Reuben Porter, "because I don't spend my money for candy."

"You never spend it for any thing," continued George tauntingly.

It was true. Reuben did not spend his money. Do you suppose it was because he loved it more than other boys do?

Reuben turned slowly away, meditating upon what had occurred. "I will not care for what George thinks," he at length said to himself, "I have four dollars now, and when I have sold my cabbages, I shall have another dollar. I shall soon have enough," and his heart bounded joyfully, his step recovered its elasticity, and his pace quickened, as the pleasant thought removed the sting the accusation of meanness had inflicted on his sensitive spirit. Enough did not mean the same with Reuben, as with grown people. It had a limit. He hastened cheerfully home, or to the place he called home. He had no father or mother there, but kind and loving friends in their stead. Mr. Porter had died two years before, leaving a wife and four children without property to sustain them. Reuben was the eldest, and as he was old enough to assist in the labors of a farm, it was thought best he should leave his mother. Mr. Johnson, a neighbor, took him into his family, where he soon became a great favorite.

There was one thing about the boy, however, which good Mrs. Johnson regarded as a great fault. It was what she called "a spirit of hoarding." She said she never gave him an orange, or an apple, that he did not carry it to his room, instead of eating it. Perhaps his sisters at home, or dear little brother Benny could tell what became of them.

Mrs. Johnson had noticed, too, in his drawer, a box, which was quite heavy with money. She did not believe he had bought so much as a fish-hook, since he had been in their family. If he should go on in this way he will grow up to be a miser. Mr. Johnson smiled at his wife's earnestness, and remarked, that with such an example of generosity as Reuben had constantly before him, he could not believe the child was in much danger from the fault she feared. "It must be remembered," he said, "that Reuben has his own way to make in life. He must early learn to save, or he will always be poor. There are his mother and sisters, too, who need his aid."

In various ways Reuben added to his store. When the snow came, he made nice broad paths about the house, which so attracted the notice of a neighbor, that she asked if he might be allowed to make paths for her. He rose early that he might have time for his extra work, and was well paid for his efforts. The box grew heavier from week to week. *Reuben had almost enough.*

One day there was a barrel of flour left at Mrs. Porter's. She thought there must be a mistake about it; but the man said he was directed at the store to take it to that house. Mrs. Porter went immediately to learn about it, and what was her surprise on finding her son had been the purchaser. How could he pay for a whole barrel of flour? "The money," said the merchant, "he brought in a box. It was in small bits, which took me some time to count, but there was enough."

The mother called, with a full heart, at Mrs. Johnson's, and related what had occurred. Reuben wondered why his mother should cry so. He thought she would be happy. He was sure he was. He had been thinking two years of that barrel of flour, and now he felt more like laughing than crying. Those tears, noble boy, are not tears of sorrow, but of the deepest, fullest joy. You are more than repaid for your self-denial. You have persevered in your determination; you have resisted every temptation to deviate from the course which you marked out as right. You have borne meekly the charge of meanness so galling to your generous spirit, and now you receive your reward. You are happy, and so is your mother, and so are your kind friends, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

That night, Mr. Johnson remarked to his wife, as they sat together before the cheerful fire, that he had some idea of keeping the little miser and educating him. "A boy who could form such a purpose, and keep it, will in all probability make a useful man." After years proved the correctness of this conclusion. Reuben is now a man of intelligence and wealth. He is one whom the world delights to honor; but among his pleasantest memories, I doubt not, is that of the barrel of flour he bought for his beloved mother.

"Filial love will never go unrewarded."

ANNE H.

Scrap-Book.

GEN. JACKSON AND THE CLERK.

MANY of our readers will recognize the point of the following joke, which we heard related "long time ago," but which we never saw in print.

While General Jackson was President of the United States, he was tormented day after day by importunate visitors, (as most Chief Magistrates of this "great country" are,) whom he did not care to see—and in consequence gave strict directions to the messenger at the door, to admit only certain persons on a particular day, when he was more busy with State affairs than usual.

In spite of the peremptory orders, however, the attendant bolted into his apartment during the afternoon, and informed the General that a person was outside whom he could not control, and who claimed to see him—orders or no orders.

"I won't submit to this annoyance," exclaimed the old gentleman, nervously. "Who is it?"

"Don't know sir."

"Don't know! What is his name?"

"His name? Beg pardon sir—it's a woman."

"A woman! Show her in, James; show her in," said the President, wiping his face, and the next moment there entered the General's apartment a neatly-clad female, of past the middle age, who advanced courteously towards the old gentleman, and accepted the chair proffered to her.

"Be seated, madam," he said.

"Thank you," responded the lady, throwing aside her veil, and revealing a handsome face to her entertainer.

"My mission hither to-day, General," continued the fair speaker, "is a novel one, and you can aid me perhaps."

"Madam," said the General, "command me."

"You are very kind, sir. I am a poor woman, General,—"

"Poverty is no crime, madam."

"No, sir, but I have a little family to care for—I am a widow, sir; and the clerk employed in one of the departments of your administration, is indebted to me for board, to a considerable amount, which I cannot collect. I need the money sadly, and come to ask if a portion of his pay cannot be stopped, from time

to time, until this claim of mine—an honest one General—of which he had the full value, shall be cancelled."

"I really—Madam—that is, I have no control that way. What is the amount of the bill?"

"Seventy dollars, sir—here it is."

"Exactly—I see. And his salary, Madam?"

"It is said to be twelve hundred dollars a year."

"And not pay his board bill?"

"As you see sir, this has been standing for five months unpaid. Three days hence, he will draw his monthly pay, and I thought, sir, if you would be kind enough to —"

"Yes, I have it. Go to him again and get his note, to-day, at thirty days."

"His note sir! It wouldn't be worth the paper on which it was written; he pays no one a dollar voluntarily."

"But he will give you his note—will he not, Madam?"

"O yes, he would be glad to have a respite that way, for a month no doubt."

"That's right, then. Go to him and obtain his note, at thirty days from to-day; give him a receipt in full, and come to me this evening."

The lady departed, called upon the young lark, and dunned him for the amount—at which he only smiled—and finally asked him to give her his note for it.

"To be sure," said he, with a chuckle "give a note—sart'n—and much good may it do you mum."

"You'll pay it when it falls due, won't you?" said the lady.

"O, certainly," was the reply. And in the evening she again repaired to the White House with the note. The President put his broad endorsement on the back, and directed her to obtain the cash upon it at the bank.

In due time a notice was sent to the Clerk that a note signed by him will be due on a particular day, which he was requested to pay.

At first John could not conceive the source from whence the demand could come, and supposing that it had only been left for collection, was half resolved to take no notice of it. But as he passed down the avenue, the unpaid board bill suddenly entered his head.

Who has been foolish enough to help the old woman in this business, I wonder?" said John to himself "I'll go and see. It's a hum, I know; but I'd like to know if she's really fooled any body with that bit of paper!" and entering the bank, he asked for the note which had been left there for collection against him.

"It was discounted," said the teller.

"Discounted! who in the world will discount my note?" said John amazed.

"Any body, with such a backer as you've got on this."

"Backer! Me—backer—who?"

"Here's the note; you can see," said the teller, handing him the document, and on which John recognized the bold signature of the then President of the United States.

"Sold, truly!" exclaimed John, with a hysteric gasp, and drawing forth the money—for he saw through the management at a glance.

The note was paid of course, and justice was awarded the spendthrift at once.

On the next morning he found upon his desk a note which contained the following entertaining bit of personal intelligence:

Sir—A change has been made in your office. I am directed by the President to inform you that your services will no longer be needed in this department.

Yours, &c.,
—, Secretary.

John Small retired to private life at once, and thenceforth found it convenient to live on a much smaller allowance than twelve hundred a year.—*Rockland County Journal.*

"SAY Oliver, can you tell what is the best thing to hold two pieces of rope together?"

"I guess knot."

THE ELEPHANTS OF THE EAST.

A PERSON who had never seen a wild elephant can form no idea of his real character, either mentally or physically. The unwieldy and sleepy-looking beast, who, penned up in his cage in a menagerie, receives a sixpence in his trunk, and turns with difficulty to deposit in a box, whose mental powers seem to be concentrated in the idea of receiving buns tossed into a gaping mouth by children's hands; this very beast may have come from a warlike stock. His sire may have been the terror of a district, a pitiless highwayman, whose soul thirsted for blood; who, lying in wait in some thick bush, would rush upon the unwary passer by, and know no pleasure greater than the act of crushing his victim to a shapeless mass beneath his feet. I have heard people exclaim, upon hearing anecdotes of elephant hunting, "Poor things!" Poor things, indeed! I should like to see the very person who thus expresses his pity going at his best pace with a savage elephant after him; give him a lawn to run upon if he likes, and see the elephant gaining a foot in every yard of the chase, fire in his eye, fury in his headlong charge; and would not the flying gentleman, who lately exclaimed, "Poor thing!" be thankful to the lucky bullet that would save him from destruction? There are no animals more misunderstood than elephants; they are naturally savage, wary, and revengeful, displaying as great courage when in their wild state as any animal known. The fact of their great natural sagacity renders them the more dangerous as foes. Even when they are tamed, there are many that are not safe for a stranger to approach, and they are then only kept in awe by the sharp driving-hook of the mahout. Elephants are gregarious, and the average number of a herd is about eight, although they frequently form bodies of fifty and even eighty in one troop. Each herd consists of a very large proportion of females, and they are constantly met without a single bull in their number. I have seen some small herds formed exclusively of bulls, but this is very rare. The bull is generally much larger than the female, and is generally more savage. His habits frequently induce him to prefer solitude to a gregarious life. He then becomes doubly vicious. He seldom strays many miles from one locality, which he haunts for many years. He becomes what is termed a "rogue." He then waylays the natives, and in fact becomes a scourge to the neighborhood, attacking the inoffensive without the slightest provocation, carrying destruction into the natives' paddy fields, and perfectly regardless of night fires or the usual precautions for scaring wild beasts. The daring pluck of these rogues is only equalled by their extreme cunning. Endowed with that wonderful power of scent peculiar to elephants, he travels in the day time down the wind; thus, nothing can follow upon his track without his knowledge. He winds his enemy as the cautious hunter advances noiselessly upon his track, and he stands with ears thrown forward, tail erect, trunk thrown high in the air, with its distended tip pointed to the spot from which he winds the silent but approaching danger. Perfectly motionless does he stand, like a statue in ebony, the very essence of attention, every nerve of sense and hearing stretched to its cracking point; not a muscle moves, not a sound of a rustling branch against his rough sides; he is a mute figure of wild and fierce eagerness. Meanwhile, the wary tracker stoops to the ground, and with a practised eye pierces the tangled brushwood in search of his colossal feet. Still further and further he silently creeps forward, when suddenly a crash bursts through the jungle; the moment has arrived for the ambushed charge, and the elephant is upon him.—*From the Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon.*

If a man waits patiently while a woman is "putting her things on," or "shopping," he will make a good husband.

MY LITTLE BOY.

BY G. DAVIES BRADWAY, M. D.

I HAVE a boy—as sweet a child
As ever on a father smiled;
With dimpled cheek, and sparkling eye,
And flaxen hair, and forehead high,
And laughing, sunny, little face,
Where sorrow ne'er has left a trace,
And voice—that falls upon my ear
Like to the murmurings of a brook,
Whose silver waters, bright and clear,
Flow gently from some shady nook.

I love that child—he is a part
E'en of myself—his little heart
Will seem with childish grief oppressed,
If "father" lays him not to rest,
Nor listens to his evening prayer,
Or sings for him some well-known air,
Which he has heard in days long past,
Ere he was left, my only one,
The bright, the fondest, and the last—
My household god—my little son.

Gleason's Pictorial.

A GOOSE STORY.

At the mills of Tubberakeena near Clonmel, Ireland, while in the possession of the late Mrs. Newhold, there was a goose, which by some accident, was left solitary, without mate or offspring, gander or gosling.

Now it happened, as is common, that the miller's wife set a number of duck's eggs under a hen, which in due course were incubated, and of course, the ducklings, as soon as they came forth, ran with natural instinct to the water, and the hen was in a sad pucker, her maternity urging her to follow the brood, and her selfishness disposing her to stop on dry land. In the meanwhile up sailed the goose, and with a noisy gabble, which certainly (being interpreted) meant, leave them to my care, she swam up and down with the ducklings; and when they were tired of their aquatic excursion, she consigned them to the care of the hen. The next morning down came the ducklings to the pond, and there stood the hen in her great frustration. On this occasion we are not at all sure that the goose invited the hen, observing her maternal trouble, but it is a fact that she being near the shore, the hen jumped on her back, and there sat, the ducklings swimming, and the goose and hen after them, up and down the pond. And this was not a solitary event. Day by day the hen was seen on board the goose, attending the ducklings up and down in perfect contentedness and good humor, numbers of people coming to witness the circumstances, which continued until the ducklings, coming to the days of discretion, required no longer the joint guardianship of goose and the hen.—*Our Drawer.*

APRIL FOOLS.—Our friend of the Albany Register carries his eyes in his head as he walks the streets of that quiet village, and narrates many curious and amusing incidents. Sometimes we suspect him of great inventive faculties—but the following story of an April joke, is as good as any we have seen:

Speaking of the beginning of April, will any body tell us where the custom came from, which makes every body try to fool every body, on the first day of that capricious month? We saw a funny thing on the first day of April down in Green street. Did any body ever see any body pass by an old hat on the sidewalk, without giving it a kick? We do not believe such a thing ever happened. Well, a wag seized upon this characteristic, out of which to make a little amusement, on "all fools day." So he procured a boulder, weighing some twenty pounds or more, and laying it upon the

sidewalk, placed over it an ancient weather-beaten hat.

The first person who passed that way, was a jolly, rollicking young man, who went whistling "Jordan is a hard road to travel," and as he came opposite the hat, placed so temptingly in his way, he gave it a rousing kick, expecting of course to see it go skiving into the middle of the street. But it didn't move, and the kicker picked up his toe in both hands, and hopped about, and became emphatic in his language, in a manner that made the perpetrator of the joke dodge around the corner. In a moment afterward, a gentleman came that way, with a cricket club on his shoulder, which he brought down with a swoop against the hat, expecting to see it take a hoist over the lamp-post on the adjacent corner. But it didn't; while the cricket club as it rung against the stone, flew half way across the street, and the striker fell to dancing about, blowing his fingers as if they were cold, and using a good many words not found in any religious work of that day. We stayed long enough to see a dozen or more assaults, perpetrated upon that old hat that concealed the boulder, and every time the attacking party got the worst of the bargain.

PRESERVATION OF VEGETABLES.—A French agriculturist has just published a process which he has employed for the preservation of beet-root, and which is equally applicable to potatoes, carrots, &c. The plan pursued by him is described as follows:—"At the time of gathering the crop I cut off the leaves, and having first strewed a layer of the ashes of liquites on the ground, place a layer of the beet-root on it, and then go on with alternate layers of ashes and beet-root until the whole are deposited, after which the pile is covered with ashes, so as to keep the roots from the cold, the air, and the light. Where the pile rests against a wall or a partition, ashes must be thrown between it and the roots. For want of the ashes of liquites, coal or turf ashes may be used, or even dry sand; but the last-mentioned article is not so effectual in absorbing the damp. This manner of proceeding prevents the roots from germinating, and consequently preserves them fit for use."

GAS NOT UNHEALTHY.—An opinion is widely prevalent that gas is unfitted for the illumination of private dwellings, owing to the heat and noxious gases it evolves: nothing can be more erroneous. The heat, it is true, is in proportion to the light given off; and if, as has been found to be the case, a four-inch pipe will supply as many burners sufficient to outvie the blaze of 2000 mould candles, (each candle consuming 175 grains of tallow per minute,) the quantity of caloric and carbonic acid given off will be found to be in each case pretty near identical. The Argand, or shadowless gas burner, if encircled by a pale blue glass, yields a perfectly homogeneous white light, as pure almost as that of day, enabling artists to pursue their labors as satisfactorily during the night as during the blaze of a southern summer's day. The expense of artificial light is in the following order, coal-gas being by far the cheapest, then vegetable oil, sperm oil, tallow, stearine, wax.—*New Quarterly Review.*

A WONDER.—The Fermanagh Reporter states that Mr. Phillip Monahan, of Drummackin, near Tempo, in this county, is a patriarch of 85 years, and a great grandfather; his wife is 60, some say much above it, without a tooth in her head. This venerable couple became, on the night of Friday last, the happy parents of a boy.

PRESERVE YOUR CONSCIENCE always soft and sensitive. If but one sin force its way into that tender part of the soul and dwell easy there, the road is paved for a thousand iniquities.—*Watts.*

BLUSHES are flying colors which maidens carry becomingly.

SWINISH.—A Paddy writing from the west, says pork is so plenty that "every third man you meet is a hog."

TEST OF GOOD HUMOR.—Wake a man up in the middle of the night, and ask him to lend you five shillings.

PEOPLE'S CHOICE.—Baron Rothschild, while complaining to Lord Brougham of the hardship of not being able to take his seat, said:—"You know I was the choice of the people." To which his lordship replied, "So was Barrabas."

SHARPENING UP.—A housemaid, who was sent to call a gentleman to dinner, found him engaged in using a tooth-brush.

"Well, is he coming?" said the lady of the house, as the servant entered.

"Yes, ma'am, directly," was the reply, "he's just sharpening his teeth."

The prettiest lining for a bonnet is a sweet face.

REPAIRS vs. DAMAGES.—"Hallo, Sharp," said Pop, meeting him the other day in the street, "you hobble my boy; what's the matter with you?"

"Oh, I had my feet crushed, through the carelessness of a conductor, the other day, between railroad cars—that's all."

"And don't you mean to sue for damages?"

"Damages? no, no—I have had damages enough from them, already,—hadn't I better sue for repairs?"

CHOLERA FOR SALE.—A little girl being sent to the store to purchase some dye stuff, and forgetting the name of the article, said to the clerk, "John, what do folks dye with?" "Why, cholera, sometimes," replied John. "Well, I believe that's the name. I want to get three cents' worth."

CURIOUS.—The human hair (light hairs) held up to the sun, presents all the phenomena of the prism, giving the various colors of the rainbow. Isolated hairs will give at their end the circle, colored as the rainbow.

APPEARANCE OF THE CROPS.

EXTRACTS FROM EXCHANGES.

THE CROPS.—We never saw the Wheat, Grass, and Oats, look more promising in any former year than they do at the present time. Our accounts, also, from the adjoining counties, confirm this opinion. Where wheat was sown on low, wet, bottom-land, it has fared badly. Fruit—apples, pears, and cherries—promise a full crop; and even peaches, so far as we have seen, or are advised, have well escaped the rigors of the spring.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THE WHEAT CROP.—Many of our farmers are plowing up wheat fields to put in oats and corn—these fields being almost completely bare from the frosts of the winter. Other fields look pretty well; but it cannot be disguised that the prospect is gloomy indeed. We believe this is very much the case in Ohio and Indiana. But in these States farmers are putting in all the spring wheat they can, which will make up, to a considerable extent, the winter-killed.—*Mansfield Shield and Banner.*

The wheat crop in western Virginia, is suffering greatly from the ravages of the joint worm.—*Hannsville Eagle.*

THE WHEAT CROP.—Notwithstanding the wheat fields exhibited so many patches of winter-killed wheat in early spring, and though the prospect seemed discouraging over large portions of northern Ohio, northern Indiana, and southern Michigan, almost all our recent information tends to show that the wheat crop now appears unusually promising, especially in southern Michigan. One letter from St. Joseph county says: "The wheat crop is really fine.

I think I never saw it look more thrifty.—*Toledo (O.) Blade.*

FRUIT IN NEW-JERSEY.—The Hightstown (N. J.) *Record*, says the country is just now arrayed in bloom, and there is no doubt but that we shall have a much larger crop of apples than for some years past. Other kinds of fruit, from present indications, will also be abundant—the peach not excepted.

MR. HURLBERT, of Arkport, Steub. Co., N. Y., writes us, "Early sown wheat never looked better, and late sown wheat never looked worse, at this season of the year, than now. Corn here will be mostly planted this week."

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an

exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good rhyme does not constitute good poetry; on the contrary, some of the best poetry we have ever seen does not "rhyme" at all, while some of the best rhyme contains not a single poetic sentiment.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour no change of consequence since our last. Corn a further decline. Clover seed an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a ct. per lb. Provisions nothing worthy of record. Wool dull with a downward tendency.

Cotton a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ct. per lb. since our last. Sugar and Tobacco about the same decline.

Money is a little easier on first rate securities, but the Railroad acceptances are still passing at 12 to 15 per cent.—others less certain, from 15 to 20 per cent. There is actually no great let up in money matters, nor will there be till people very materially cease from incurring obligations.

MONDAY EVENING.—Since the above was in type, we have later news from Europe by the steamer Franklin to the 10th inst. Flour, Corn, and Provisions were in good demand, with a slight advance in some instances.

The weather still continues wet, and planting is very backward.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Saturday, May 20, 1854.

POTATOES are plenty to-day, and prices are falling. The quality is better than last week, apparently. Apples may be quoted same as last week. There are none but Russets in market. Most products are, as it was supposed they would be, lower in price than last week. The weather is getting quite warm.

Carter and Mercer Potatoes are worth \$4 $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl.; Junes, \$2 75; Common, \$2 25@2 50; Apples, \$3 @ \$5; Onions, \$2 50@3 50, and scarce; Carrots, \$1 75@2 25; Parsneps, \$2 50; Beets, \$2 50; Turnips, \$3; Green Peas, \$2 50@2 75; Asparagus, \$1 50@1 75, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz. bunches; Rhubarb, 50c. @ \$1; Lettuce, 25c. @ 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Radishes, \$3 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ hundred; Butter, 17@21c.; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; Cheese, 8@11c.; Maple Sugar, 10; Eggs, 13c. $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, May 22, 1854.

THERE are fewer cattle in the yards to-day, and they are held very high. The quality is nearer uniform than we have noticed hitherto, very few cattle being present which would not make passable beef. The day is warm and pleasant. The sales were rapid considering the prices, which are fully as high as we quote them. But it is not advisable for farmers and feeders to make to-day's prices a criterion for judging of future sales.

Swine are very low in price. The market is glutted, and the drovers say it is questionable whether a man could save money by bringing them from the West at present prices, if he had nothing to pay but the transportation and keeping.

Beeves sell from 11@12 cts. per pound.

Cows " \$20@30

Cows & calves \$30@60

Sheep sell from \$3@10, according to quality.

Swine " \$3 90@4 25 per hundred.

Calves " 4@6c. per pound, and things that

one would recognize as calves only by their "bleat," sell from \$1 25@2 50.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLESTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY
Beeves, 1,856	1,796
Swine, 1,902	
Cows, 25	
Sheep, 237	
Calves, 1132	

The Hudson River R. R., brought 400 Beeves; Hudson River Boats, 200; Erie R. R., 700 and 248 swine; the Harlem Railroad 6 Beeves, 25 Cows and Calves, 237 sheep, and 1132 calves. The number of beeves from Ohio, are, 960; Kentucky, 237; Illinois, 329; New-York State, 194; Pennsylvania, 70.

In noticing cattle and their quality, we average the drove as near as may be, there being in most lots some much better than others. While some might be called extra, others are totally unworthy the name of beef or anything else.

Messrs. VAIL & GURNEY had 99 head from Ohio, fed by S. Renwick. They may be classed as of middling quality. D. W. BRADLEY had 103 head of good cattle from Ross county, Ohio, fed by J. Crouse.

B. SILDORF had 37 head from Lancaster county, Pa., fed by Landis & Minich. Like all Lancasters county beeves, good.

R. MURRAY had 116 head from Pickaway county, Ohio—middling.

Mr. CONGER had 70 head from Madison county, N. Y., and 145 from Ohio—middling.

Mr. COONROD had 89 head from Pickaway county, fed by himself—Middling.

Jas. Perrill had 100 head from Pickaway co., fed by J. Rit-nour—Middling.

J. H. Foster had 70 head raised in Kentucky, and fed in Pickaway county, Ohio, by F. Ford. They are good.

D. Belden had 89 head from Ill., fed by Mr. French—Fair quality.

S. Buckley & Co. had 58 head from Watertown, Jeff. Co., N. Y., distillery cattle—Good quality. They have more to come soon.

S. Uery had 213 head from Fayette Co., Ill., fed by Pyatt & Harris—Good.

Wm. H. Belden had 70 head from Kentucky, mostly Durhams—Good.

Seventy-six head of cattle from Ohio were sold by W. E. Wheaton—Ordinary.

Ware & Parker had 96 head from Ky.—Good.

Mr. Williams had 100 head from Ross Co., Ohio, fed by J. Shorts—Middling.

Mead & Holcomb had 85 head from Ohio—Middling.

J. D. Easton had 132 head from Ill., fed by A. G. Carle—Middling.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.
Pot, 1st sort, 1853..... 100 lbs. 5 87½ @ 6 06
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852..... 6 02½ @ —

Beeswax.
American Yellow..... 1 lb. — 29 @ 30

Bristles.
American, Gray and White..... 40 @ — 45

Coal.
Liverpool Orrel..... 1/2 chaldron, 10 50 @ 11 —
Scotch..... — @ — 8
Sidney..... 7 75 @ 50
Pictou..... 8 50 @ —
Anthracite..... 2,000 lb. 6 — @ 6 50

Cotton.
Ordinary..... Upland. Florida. Mobile. N. O. & Texas.
Middling..... 8 8 8 8
Middling Fair..... 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½
Fair..... 11 11½ 11½ 12½

Cotton Bagging.
Gunny Cloth..... 1/2 yard, — 12½ @ 13 —
American Kentucky..... — @ —
Dundee..... — @ —

Coffee.
Java, White..... 1 lb. — 14 @ — 14½
Mocha..... 13½ @ — 14
Brazil..... 10½ @ — 12
Maracibo..... 12 @ — 12½
St. Domingo (cast)..... 9½ @ — 10½

Cordage.
Bale Rope..... 1 lb. — 7 @ — 10
Boit Rope..... — @ — 20

Corks.
Velvet, Quarts..... 1/2 gro. — 35 @ — 45
Velvet, Pints..... — 20 @ — 28
Phials..... — 4 @ — 16

Feathers.
Live Geese, prime..... 1 lb. — 47 @ — 49

Flax.
Jersey..... 1 lb. — 8 @ — 9

Flour and Meal.
Sour..... 1/2 bbl. 7 50 @ 7 75
Superfine No. 2..... 8 — @ 7 25
State, common brands..... 8 50 @ 7 62½
State, Straight brand..... 8 62½ @ 7 75
State, favorite brands..... 8 87½ @ 8 —
Western, mixed do..... 8 93½ @ 8 —
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do..... 8 — @ 8 18½
Michigan, fancy brands..... 8 25 @ 8 37½
Ohio, common to good brands..... 8 — @ 8 31½
Ohio, round hoop, common..... 8 — @ 8 12½
Ohio, fancy brands..... 8 31½ @ 8 50
Ohio, extra brands..... 8 62½ @ 9 62½
Michigan and Indiana, extra do..... 8 37½ @ 9 37½
Genesee, fancy brands..... 9 — @ 9 12½

Genesee, extra brands..... 10 25 @ 11 12
Canada, (in bond)..... 7 75 @ 7 81½
Brandywine..... 8 75 @ 8 81½
Georgetown..... 8 75 @ 8 81½
Petersburgh City..... 8 75 @ 8 81½
Richmond Country..... 8 72½ @ 8 75
Alexandria..... 8 72½ @ 8 75
Baltimore, Howard Street..... 8 72½ @ 8 75
Rye Flour..... 4 68½ @ 4 75
Corn Meal, Jersey..... 3 62½ @ 3 75
Corn Meal, Brandywine..... 4 — @ 5 —
Corn Meal, Brandywine..... 1/2 punch. 19 — @ —

Grain.
Wheat, White Genesee..... 1/2 bush. 2 20 @ 2 32
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond)..... 1 90 @ 1 95
Wheat, Southern, White..... 1 95 @ 2 05
Wheat, Ohio, White..... 1 90 @ 2 05
Wheat, Michigan, White..... 2 10 @ 2 15
Wheat, Mixed Western..... 1 95 @ 2 00
Wheat, Western Red..... 1 80 @ 1 95
Rye, Northern..... 1 12½ @ —
Corn, Unsound..... — @ — 85
Corn, Round Yellow..... — @ — 83
Corn, Round White..... — @ — 84
Corn, Southern White..... — @ — 85
Corn, Southern Yellow..... — @ — 90
Corn, Southern Mixed..... — @ — 80
Corn, Western Mixed..... — @ — 87
Corn, Western Yellow..... — @ —
Barley..... — 95 @ 1 08
Oats, River and Canal..... — 49 @ — 51
Oats, New-Jersey..... — 46 @ — 47
Oats, Western..... — 53 @ — 54
Oats, Penna..... — 47 @ — 49
Oats, Southern..... — 42 @ — 45
Peas, Black-eyed..... 1/2 bush. 2 75 @ 2 87½
Peas, Canada..... 1 18½ @ —
Beans, White..... 1 50 @ 1 62½

Hair.
Rio Grande, Mixed..... 1 lb. — 23 @ — 23½
Buenos Ayres, Mixed..... — 21 @ — 23

Hay, for shipping:
North River, in bales..... 100 lbs. — 87½ @ — 90

Hemp.
Russia, clean..... 1 ton. 285 — @ 320 —
Russia, Outshot..... — 13½ @ —
Manilla..... 10 — @ —
Sisal..... — 10 — @ —
Sunn..... — 5½ @ —
Italian..... 1 ton, 240 — @ 125 —
American, Dew-rotted..... — 195 @ — 200 —
American, do., Dressed..... — 210 @ — 260 —
American, Water-rotted..... — @ —

Hops.
1853..... 1 lb. — 40 @ — 44
1852..... — 38 @ — 40

Lime.
Rockland, Common..... 1/2 bbl. — @ 1 13

Lumber.
Timber, White Pine..... 1/2 cubic ft. — 18 @ — 22
Timber, Oak..... — 25 @ — 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O..... — 35 @ — 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine..... (by cargo) — 18 @ — 22

Wholesale Prices.
Timber, Oak Scantling..... 1/2 M. ft. 30 — @ 40 —
Timber, or Beams, Eastern..... — 17 50 @ 18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked..... — @ 35 —
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked..... — 20 @ 25 —
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear..... 37 50 @ 40 —
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual..... — 30 @ 35 —
Boards, North River, Box..... — 16 @ 17 —
Boards, Albany Pine..... 1/2 pce. — 16 @ 22
Boards, City Worked..... — 23 @ 24
Boards, do., narrow, clear flooring..... — 25 @ —
Plank, Albany Pine..... — 26 @ 32
Plank, City Worked..... — 26 @ 32
Plank, Albany Spruce..... — 18 @ 20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked..... — 23 @ 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed..... 1/2 bunch, 2 25 @ 3 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved..... — 2 75 @ 3 —
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual..... 1/2 M. 24 @ 29
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality..... — 22 @ 25
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality..... — 19 @ 21
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality..... — 17 @ 18
Shingles, Company, 3 ft..... — 32 @ —
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft..... — @ 16 —
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft..... — @ 22 —
Staves, White Oak, Pipe..... — 65 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Hhd..... — 52 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Bbl..... — 40 @ —
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd..... — 38 @ 35 —
Heading, White Oak..... — 60 @ —

Molasses.
New-Orleans..... 1/2 gall. — 27 @ —
Porto Rico..... — 23 @ 30 —
Cuba Muscovado..... — 25 @ 27 —
Trinidad Cuba..... — 25 @ 27 —
Cardenas, &c..... — 23½ @ 24 —

Nails.
Cut, 4d @ 60d..... 1 lb. — 4½ @ — 5
Wrought, 6d @ 20d..... — @ —

Naval Stores.
Turpentine, Soft, North County, 280 lb..... — @ 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington..... — @ 5 50
Tar..... 1/2 bbl. 3 — @ 3 50
Pitch, City..... 2 75 @ —
Resin, Common, (delivered)..... 1 75 @ 1 97½
Resin, White..... 1/2 280 lb. 2 50 @ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine..... 1/2 gall. — 66 @ — 68

Oil Cake.
Thin Oblong, City..... 1 ton, — @ —
Thick, Round, Country..... — @ 28 —
Thin Oblong Country..... — @ 33 —

Provisions.
Beef, Mess, Country..... 1/2 bbl. 9 50 @ 12 —

Beef, Prime, Country..... 6 50 @ 7 25
Beef, Mess, City..... 13 50 @ 14 —
Beef, Mess, extra..... 15 50 @ 16 50
Beef, Prime, City..... 7 25 @ 8 —
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wisconsin..... — @ 14 —
Beef, Prime, Mess..... 1/2 tce. 15 25 @ —
Pork, Mess, Western..... 1/2 bbl. 14 37 @ 14 50
Pork, Prime, Western..... 12 50 @ —
Pork, Prime, Mess..... 14 88 @ 16 —
Pork, Clear, Western..... — @ 16 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels..... 1/2 lb. — 10½ @ —
Hams, Pickled..... — 8½ @ 9 —
Hams, Dry Salted..... — @ 8½ —
Shoulders, Pickled..... — 6½ @ —
Shoulders, Dry Salted..... — @ 6½ —
Beef Hams, in Pickle..... 1/2 bbl. 13 — @ 16 50
Beef, Smoked..... 1 lb. — 9 @ 9½
Butter, Orange County..... — 26 @ 28
Butter, Ohio..... — 12 @ 15
Butter, New-York State Dairies..... — 20 @ 25
Butter, Canada..... — 12 @ 15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond)..... — @ —
Cheese, fair to prime..... — 10 @ 12

Plaster Paris.
Blue Nova Scotia..... 1/2 ton, 3 50 @ 3 75
White Nova Scotia..... 3 50 @ 3 62½

Salt.
Turks Island..... 1/2 bush. — @ — 48
St. Martin's..... — @ —
Liverpool, Ground..... 1/2 sack, 1 10 @ 1 12½
Liverpool, Fine..... 1 45 @ 1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's..... 1 72½ @ 1 75

Saltpetre.
Refined..... 1/2 — 6½ @ 8 —
Crude, East India..... — 7 @ 7½
Nitrate Soda..... — 5 @ 5½

Seeds.
Clover..... 1/2 lb. — 10 @ — 11½
Timothy, Mowed..... 1/2 tce. 14 — @ 17 —
Timothy, Reaped..... — 17 @ 20 —
Flax, American, Rough..... 1/2 bush. — @ —
Linseed, Calcutta..... — @ —

Sugar.
St. Croix..... 1 lb. — @ —
New-Orleans..... — 4 @ 6½
Cuba Muscovado..... — 4½ @ 6
Porto Rico..... — 4½ @ 6½
Havana, White..... — 7½ @ 8
Havana, Brown and Yellow..... — 5 @ 7½
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf..... — 9½ @ —
do. do. Crushed..... — 9½ @ —
do. do. Ground..... — 9½ @ —
do. (A) Crushed..... — 9 @ —
do. 2d quality, Crushed..... — none —

Manilla..... 5½ @ —
Brazil White..... 6½ @ —
Brazil, Brown..... 5 @ 7

Tallow.
American, Prime..... 1 lb. — 11½ @ — 12½

Tobacco.
Virginia..... 1 lb. — @ —
Kentucky..... — 7 @ 10
Mason County..... — 6½ @ 11
Maryland..... — @ —
St. Domingo..... — 12 @ 18
Cuba..... — 18½ @ 23½
Yara..... — 40 @ 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers..... — 25 @ 1 —
Florida Wrappers..... — 15 @ 20
Connecticut Seed Leaf..... — 6 @ 20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf..... — 5½ @ 15

Wool.
American, Saxony Fleece..... 1 lb. — 50 @ — 55
American, Full-blood Merino..... — 46 @ 48
American 1/2 and 3/4 Merino..... — 42 @ 45
American, Native and 1/4 Merino..... — 36 @ 38
Extra, Pulled..... — 42 @ 48
Superfine, Pulled..... — 39 @ 41
No. 1, Pulled..... — 33 @ 37

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Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

SALE OF STOCK.

SECOND GREAT ANNUAL SALE OF DURHAM AND Dairy Stock, in Westchester County, N. Y., by JAMES M. MILLER, on the farm of JAMES BATHGATE, Esq., one mile from Fordham, and 14 miles from the City Hall, New-York City, by the Harlem Railroad, cars running hourly, will take place on Thursday, June 24th, 1854, at 12 o'clock M. Having been solicited by numerous Cattle-breeders, as before, in my native County of Westchester, to get up a sale in which all may participate to any desired extent, whether wishing to sell one or more animals, and my old friend JAMES BATHGATE, having again kindly consented to give the use of his capacious premises upon which to make the sale, I have made the above announcement, and now invite all persons having high-bred and grade Cattle for sale, either in this or adjoining States, to participate in the advantages offered. The name and full description of Animals intended for sale, with the owner's name and residence, must be sent to my Office, No. 81 Maiden Lane, New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next, to be inserted in the Catalogue, which will be ready for delivery on the 6th June; and the Cattle must be on the ground before 10 o'clock on the day of sale, or earlier, if possible, which will commence precisely at 12 o'clock, rain or shine. The charge for selling, including all charge for Advertising, Catalogue, Commission, &c., will be Five Dollars per head, except when special bargains are made for calves or low-priced animals. None but cattle of well-known breeds, of established character, will be received, and every animal offered must be sold without reserve. JAMES M. MILLER, No. 81 Maiden Lane.

VISITORS TO NEW-YORK CITY WILL FIND a pleasant stopping place at **SAVERY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL**, 14 Beekman street, (near the park). Neat rooms with clean beds, at 35 to 50 cents per day. Meals furnished in the Dining-Saloon or in rooms, and a reasonable charge only made for dishes ordered. 37-44

THE NEW HYDROPATHIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN.—A Medical Adviser and Ready Prescriber, with references to the Nature, Causes, Prevention and Treatment of Diseases, Accidents and Casualties of every kind; with a Glossary, Table of Contents, and Index; the whole illustrated with nearly Three Hundred Engravings and colored Frontispieces. By **JOEL SHEW M. D.** One large Volume of 820 pages, substantially bound in Library style. Published by **FOWLER & WELLS**, 308 Broadway, New-York. This great work contains,

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- III. A description of the various Diseases to which the Human body is subject, with methods of Prevention and Cure, on Hydropathic principles.
- IV. Management of Wounds, Hemorrhages, Fractures, Dislocations, Scalds, Burns, Poisoning, and other physical calamities. Illustrated.
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The New Hydropathic Family Physician is the most elaborate and complete popular work on the subject. Every family should have a copy.

Price, delivered free, or with postage prepaid by mail, only \$2 50. The amount may be enclosed in a letter, and directed to **FOWLER & WELLS**, 308 Broadway N.Y.

Agents wanted in all the States. 37-39

WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, manufactured at Watertown, Conn. Office and Warehouses, at 343 Broadway, N. Y.

These Machines have been in successful operation, in the hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years, and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public, with that increased confidence in their merits which the united testimony of their numerous customers has strengthened and confirmed.

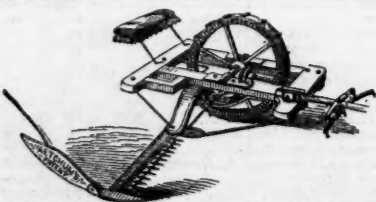
These Machines are entirely different from any other, the principles on which they are made being *exclusively* our own.

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1. The simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it can be kept in the most perfect order.
2. The perfect manner with which the operator is enabled to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest linen to the coarsest cloth.
3. It particularly excels in the rapidity with which work can be executed; in that respect it has no equal.
4. The little power required to propel them, enabling even those of the most delicate constitution to use them without injury to their health.

We are now manufacturing a larger sized Machine, more particularly adapted to the sewing of leather, canvass bags, and the heavier kinds of cloths.

An examination of our Machines is respectfully solicited at our Office, 343 Broadway. 37-49.



KETCHUM'S IMPROVED MOWING MACHINE WITH entire change of gear. The only successful mower now known.

Ketchum's Improved Machine, which we are building for the harvest of '94, was thoroughly tested last season, and the advantages gained by our change of Gear are in all respects as we designed, viz: durability, convenience and ease of action. The shafts now have bearings at both ends, which overcomes all cramping and cutting away of boxes. A counter balance is attached to the crank shaft, which gives it a steady and uniform motion. Each Machine can be thrown out of gear; there is great convenience in getting at each and every nut, all of them being on UPPER SIDE OF THE FRAME; oil cups are attached to all the bearings, which, by the use of a vial of cotton, will hold oil for a long time, as well as protect the bearings from dust, grit, &c.; the finger bar is lined with iron its full width, which protects it from wear.

These and various other additions for strength, durability, &c., makes them the most simple and perfect agricultural implement in use. They weigh about 750 lbs. each, and can easily be carried in a one-horse wagon.

They will cut ALL KINDS OF GRASS, and operate well on uneven or rolling lands, or where there are dead furrows. This Machine took the highest award, with SPECIAL APPROBATION, at the World's Fair, it also received, during last season, one silver and four gold medals, and various other flattering and substantial testimonials of approval. We have spared neither pains nor money to make them deserving of public favor, and hope to be able the coming season to supply the great and increasing demand.

We take this occasion to caution farmers against buying *cheap* Mowers, if they do (as was the case with many last year) they incur loss, vexation and disappointment.

In all cases where Extras are wanted, be sure to give us the NUMBER OF YOUR MACHINE.

(WARRANTY) That said Machines are capable of cutting and spreading, with one span of horses and driver, from ten to fifteen acres per day of ANY KIND OF GRASS, and do it as well as is done with a scythe by the best of mowers.

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HOWARD & CO. Manufacturers and Proprietors,

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The Mower is also manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., at Worcester, Mass. for the New England States. By Seymour, Morgan & Co., Brockport, N. Y., for Illinois, Iowa and Michigan. By Warder & Brokaw, Springfield, O., for Ohio and Kentucky. 31-39

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WILD TURKEYS.—TWO FIRST-RATE TURKEY COCKS of this breed. [35-36] Apply at 191 Water street.

WILD MEXICAN POTATOES.—These are raised from seed brought from Mexico three years ago. They boil dry and mealy, and are highly lauded for the table by those who have used them. They are as early as the Kidney, and the root has not yet appeared among them. **R. L. ALLEN.** 35-37 189 and 191 Water st.

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BEANS.—Early China, Early Valentine, Yellow Six Weeks, Early Mohawk, Large White Kidney, Refugee or One Thousand and to One, Dutch Case Knife, Large Lima, Horticultural Cranberry, Scarlet Runner, White Dutch Runner, Dwarf Horticultural, Red Mohawk, Turtle Soup.

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CALIFLOWER.—Large Early London, Large Late, Walchen, Celerly.

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CUCUMBER.—Curled or Peppercorn, Water or Winter.

ONION.—Early Frame, Early White spine very fine, London Long Green, Short Green Prickley, Extra Long Green Turkey, Gerkin or West India.

EGG PLANT.—Long Purple, and White.

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TURNEPS.—All of the varieties.

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MELON.—Green Citron, Pine Apple, Skillman's Fine Netted, Nutmeg, Large Yellow, Cantelup, Large Musk.

RADISH.—Wood's Early Frame, Early Short Top Long Scarlet, Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Salmon, Long White, Naples, White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, Black Fall Spanish, White Fall Spanish, Rose Colored, China Winter.

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Also, **BHUBARB** and **ASPARAGUS ROOTS**, fresh and of fine growth.

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KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE.

ALSO VARIOUS REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, combining all the latest improvements.
NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE & SEED STORE, 189 and 191 Water Street. R. L. ALLEN, 334.

GENUINE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW ON HAND, AND IS CONSTANTLY MANUFACTURING at his works in MIDDLETOWN, CONN., SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which he warrants free from any adulteration, and equal, if not superior to any in the market. It is made of bones, prepared in the most approved manner, put up in substantial bags for transportation, and is furnished promptly to order, or at the works.

He also manufactures and has constantly on hand for the market, Bone Dust of a superior quality.

These fertilizers have been thoroughly tested by careful and experienced agriculturists in this vicinity, and have given general satisfaction. ANDREW COE, Middletown, Ct.

March 13, 1884. [23-40.]

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the Grapery, and Exotic Plants for greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar street, or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp. 23-71

FRESH GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS OF ALL THE BEST VARIETIES. Also a choice collection of GREEN-HOUSE and GARDEN PLANTS, &c. For sale at A. BRIDGEMAN'S HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 874 & 878 Broadway, above 16th street, New York. 26-38

Garden & Greenhouses, Astoria, L. I.

FIELD SEEDS.

POTATO.—EXCELSIOR, EARLY JUNE, ASH LEAF KIDNEY Mercer, British Whites.
SPRING WHEAT.—Black Sea Spring, Tea Spring, Golden Drop, China Pea.
SEED OATS, very superior.—French Oats, Poland Oats, Potato Oats.

BARLEY.—Two and Four Rowed.
GRASS SEEDS.—Ray Grass, Sweet Vernal, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Red Top, Blue Grass, Lucern, White Clover, Red Clover. [29-41] R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

SALE OF STOCK.

PURE BRED STOCK AT PRIVATE SALE AT MOUNT Fordham, Westchester Co., New-York, Eleven Miles from City Hall, N. Y., By Harlem Railroad Cars.

Having met with more success than I anticipated the past year, with the Catalogue of male animals at Private sale, is the reason for offering this lot of animals, AND MY JUNE SALE BY AUCTION, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE. A full descriptive Catalogue with prices attached, will be published on the fifteenth of April, and I intend to be at home myself to see any who may call. I will sell at private sale, about 18 Short-Horns, 6 of which are young Bulls and Bull Calves. The Cows and Heifers old enough, will be in calf to the Celebrated Imported Bull "BALDWIN" (3018) or Imported "ROMEO," winner of the first Prize at Saratoga, in 1883; and also at American Institute the same year.

The young Bulls and Bull Calves, are some of them from Imported Cows, and sired in England; and others are sired by the imported Marquis of Carrabas, (1782), winner of the first Prize at Saratoga, the past year, as a two year old.

Also, about 10 head of Devons, consisting of a yearling Bull, sired by MAJOR, and 5 Bull Calves, sired by my imported first Prize Bull, FRANK QUARTLY, and several of them from imported Cows and Heifers old enough, will be in calf to FRANK QUARTLY. Also 6 or 8 Suffolk Sows; and several young Suffolk and Essex Boars. Also, 2 South-down Rams, imported direct from Jonas Webb; and 6 Yearling Rams, all bred by me, from Stock on both sides, imported from Jonas Webb. Catalogues will be published in the near future.

All Animals delivered on SHIPBOARD, or RAIL CAR in the City of New-York, free of expense to the purchaser. The Devons are at my Herdsdale Farm, 12 miles north, to which place I will take persons both to and from.

MY FRIEND MR. N. J. BEAR, who is interested in several of my importations, will also sell about 10 head of Short-Horns, consisting of 4 young Bulls, and 5 or 6 Females. His young Bulls are also several of them from imported Cows, and sired by the LORD OF ERYHOLMNE, (12905), and the celebrated first Prize Imported Bull ROMEO. Mr. Bear's Cows and Heifers are in calf to the imported Bull, MARQUIS OF CARRABAS, (12782). Mr. Bear can be seen at his Store, No. 187 Broadway, New-York, at which place he will make arrangements to go to his Farm, at Smithtown, Long Island. His animals will be entered in the same Catalogue with mine, which can be obtained by addressing him at his Store, or me at Mount Fordham. His animals will be delivered in the same manner as mine. Our Importations have been in almost all cases made at the same time, and are of full merit, excepting that I have more in number. L. G. MORRIS.

TERMS: Cash on delivery. March 16th, 1884. 29-37

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet for 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st. 12-11

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

HEDGE LONG-HANDLE, AND SLIDING PRUNING SHEARS; Budding and Edging Knives; Pruning Hatchets, saws and knives; pruning, vine and flower scissors; bill and Milton hooks; lawn and garden rakes; garden scufflers, hoes of great variety, shovels and spades; hand engines, which throw water forty feet or more, syringes and water pots; grafting chisels, tree scrapers, and caterpillar brushes; transplanting trowels, reels; hand plow and cultivator, very useful to work between rows of vegetables, together with a large assortment of other implements too numerous to mention. [31-11] R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., about an hour and a half's ride from the city of New-York, on the Morris and Essex railroad; the cars leaving New-York several times a day. It has been ably patronized for the last six years. There will be a vacancy for a few more pupils in April.

Faithful teachers are provided for English branches usually required; also Drawing and Painting. French, Latin, and Spanish under a native teacher.

Vocal and Instrumental music by an accomplished player, whose time and attention has been for years devoted exclusively to this object.

Further particulars, and circulars, may be obtained by applying to J. A. SHELLEY, Principal, or at the book-store of Messrs. C. Shepard & Co., 162 Fulton street, near Broadway, or at this office.

Persons wishing to send their daughters from home, would do well to visit this Institution before deciding. 27-11

NO. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—THIS VALUABLE fertilizer has been used for several years in England and other parts of Europe, and, next to Guano, holds the highest rank in popularity, and the extent to which it is used among farmers. Its introduction in this country has been more recent; but the progress it has made in the estimation of the public has not been less marked or successful than abroad. It is now extensively used throughout the Northern States, after a full trial and investigation of its merits; and it is rapidly becoming, like its predecessor, Guano, a favorite manure at the South and West.

It is composed of crushed or ground bones, decomposed by the addition of about one fifth their weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with water, to which is added a due proportion of guano and sulphate of ammonia. The latter is the active and one of the most efficient agents in the best Peruvian Guano.

It is suited to any soil in which there is not already a full supply of the phosphates, which is seldom the case. All crops are benefited by its application.

For sale in large or small quantities, in bags of 150 lbs. each. No charge for packages. All bags will be branded "C. B. De Burgh, No. 1 Superphosphate of Lime."

PERUVIAN GUANO of best quality.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, of various sorts, fresh home grown and imported.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—weekly, 81 per volume—two volumes a year.

For sale at R. L. ALLEN'S Agricultural Warehouse and seed Store, 189 and 191 Water street, New-York. 25-11

MUSQUIT GRASS.

THE TRUE MUSQUIT GRASS, GROWN BY A CAREFUL Georgia Planter. This has proved the most sure and valuable grass for stock yet cultivated at the South, and is invaluable to the planter. For sale by

RICHARD PETERS, Atlanta, Ga., R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water St., N.Y.

WILLARD FELT, NO. 191 PEARL STREET, (NEAR Maiden Lane.) Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in Paper and Stationery of every description. Particular attention paid to orders. 26-77

GARDENER FOR THE GREEN-HOUSE AND GRAPE-HOUSE.—Wanted a Gardener as above, who is experienced in the management of the Green and Grape-House in the United States. None need apply except fully qualified. 22-11 A. B. ALLEN, 189 Water st.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale the following valuable implements:

Fan Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c. Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most various improvements.

Snut Machines, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

Hay and Cotton Presses—Bullock's progressive power-presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

Grain mills, corn and cob crushers, a very large assortment of the best and latest improved kinds.

Horse Powers of all kinds, guaranteed the best in the United States. These embrace—1st. The Chain Power, of my own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried. 2d. The Bogardus power, for one to four horses. These are compact, and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought Iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and favorite power. 4th. Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th. Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one or two horses.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON MILLS, AT \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES.—FOR MAKING DRAINING TILES OF all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS-chain pumps; Leath, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, MADE EXPRESSLY for the California and Oregon Markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS AND SIZES.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED HARVESTER.—A newly patented machine, will harvest 10 or 12 acres per day with one horse.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.—BULLOCK'S PROGRESSIVE make them by far the best in use.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS COMBINED—OF Three Sizes and Prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers.—These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 101/4, 111/4, 121/2, 14, 15, 18, 18 1/2, 19, 19 1/2, 20, A 1, A 2, 50, 60, and all other sizes.

CORN-SHELLERS, HAY, STRAW, AND STALK-CUTTERS.

Canning-Mills, &c., of all sizes.

For sale at R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street. 1-11

FERTILIZERS.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N.Y.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, OR CHEMICAL MANURE.—100 tons Paterson's Improved, skillfully made of the best materials, and for sale at lowest rates, by HASKELL, MERRICK & BULL, Importers of Artificial Manures, Wholesale Agents for the Manufacturer, No. 10 Gold street. 1-31

HAIR RESTORERS, &c.

BARKER'S CHEVEUXTONIQUE.—THIS IS AN ENTIRELY new article, concocted for the purpose of Preserving, Restoring, and Beautifying the Hair, and, unlike most preparations designed for the same objects, it is free from all grease, so that its application cannot soil the most delicate fabric. As an eradicator of Dandruff, it is unequalled, while its infallibility in cases of headache, easing the most violent in a few moments, cannot fail to commend it to universal appreciation. The Cheveux-tonique is for sale by all the respectable druggists and fancy stores throughout the city. The depot for its sale, wholesale and retail, is at BARKER'S Ladies' Hair-dressing Establishment, No. 499 Broadway. 2-48

HORTICULTURAL.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.—Including every thing necessary to the Garden, Green-house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. The best season for transplanting is after Oct. 10. Address E. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. 8-50

WACHUSETT GARDEN AND NURSERIES.

NEW-BEDFORD, MASS., ANTHONY & MCAFEE, PROPRIETORS. Successors to Henry H. Crapo, would invite the attention of the public to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Rose Bushes, &c., Evergreens, Balsam Firs, American and Chinese Arbor Vitae, Cedrus Deodara, Cryptomeria Japonica, Norway Spruce, Yew Trees, Tree Box, &c., an extensive assortment of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Apricot Trees.

The stock of Pear Trees is very large, both on Pear and Portugal Quince Stocks, embracing every thing worthy of cultivation. All our Pear Trees are propagated and grown by ourselves.

WARRANTED TRUE TO NAME. The soil, climate, &c., of this locality being so favorable to the Pear, our trees are unrivalled for HEALTH, vigor of growth, &c., &c.

They are all free from that destructive malady THE PEAR BLIGHT, which has never existed in this locality. Prices low, and a liberal discount to the trade. New-Bedford, Jan. 1st, 1884. 17-68

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NURSERY, THE Great New Rochelle or Lawton Blackberry Plants; also plants of the White fruited Blackberry. For sale also a large stock of small plants of the new North River Red Antwerp plants, at the low price of fifteen dollars per thousand. The above plants all warranted. GEO. SEYMOUR & CO., South Norwalk Nursery, Conn. 24-36

FAGAN & GRAHAM, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES, cor. of Lexington Ave. and Twenty-fourth street, New-York.—F. & G. have at all times on hand the most select stock of Messenger and Abdallah horses, together with good draught horses. Horses at livery by the day, week, and month. 1-38

IRON AND STEEL.—SANDERSON BROTHERS & CO. Sheffield, warranted Cast Steel. New-York, E. F. Sanderson, 16 CHIF street. Boston, J. B. Pratt, 21 Doane street. Philadelphia, J. Frith, 42 Commerce street. New-Orleans, A. Kobb, 24 Bank Place. 2-43

IRON BEDSTEADS VS. BEDBUGS!—500 IRON BEDSTEADS, which fold to occupy the space of a chair. 500 Iron Settees, proof against Yankee knives. Iron Chairs, Iron Hat Stands, and all kinds of Ornamental Iron Furniture, bronzed in a most beautiful manner. All kinds of Iron Fence and Verandah Work, made at very low rates. G. MAUERER, Manufacturer, 178 William street, between Beekman and Spruce, N. Y. 2-50

CONCKLIN & HUGG, LIVERY STABLES, NOS. 63 & 65 Twenty-fourth street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, Office on Twenty-fourth street, New-York.—Coaches, Light Wagons, and Horses to let on most reasonable terms. Horses kept by the day, week, or month. 1-40

RANGES AND HEATERS.—I AM NOW PREPARED TO supply those in want of a Cooking Range with one that is not only economical, but combines more conveniences for boiling, baking, &c., than any other in use. Also, the Etna Heater, for warming houses of any size. Apply to 2-40 A. McPHERSON, No. 233 1/2 Water street.

FISH HOOKS AND FISHING TACKLE, NEEDLES, &c.—HENRY WILLISHER, Manufacturer and Importer of Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing-tackle, consisting of Limerick and Kirby salmon, trout, bass, pike, perch and other Hooks; Salmon, Lake, and Trout Pikes; Cork and Wood Floats; Flax, Twisted and Plaited Silk, Chinese Grass Hair, and Cable-laid Lines; Bowed, Swivel, Hollow, and Plain Sinkers; Flax and Silk Lines ready for use; Silk-worm Gut; Snells; Double Twist, and Single Gut Leaders; Spoon Bait; Rigs; Multiplying and Plain Reels, Nets, Artificial Fish; Walking-cane and other Rods; Lolly's and Chambers' Ball Needles; Pack and Willaher's superior Sharps and Between Needles, &c. Cheap for cash, in lots to suit purchasers, at No. 9 Cedar street, New-York. N. B.—Orders per mail or otherwise promptly attended to. 2-40

WHOLESALE FISH STORE.—500 BBL. SALMON, 2000 bbls. Mackerel, first quality, 3000 Small Packages Mackerel, 300 bbls. New Shad, 500 half Shad, 1000 bbls. New Herring, 300 half New Herring, 1000 quintals New Dried Cod-fish, 500 Jars New Anchovies, 500 Kegs New Dutch Herring, 200 Boxes New Smoked Herring, 300 lbs. New Smoked Salmon, 500 Kitts New Soused Salmon, 500 Kegs New Spiced Herring, Sword-Fish, Blue-Fish, Pickled Cod, Haddock, Halibut, White-Fish, Sturgeon, Trout, Dun-Fish, &c.

For sale by NELSON WELLS & CO., 31 Dey street, between Washington and West. May 13th, 1884. 1-52 NELSON WELLS. S. H. WOOD.

SEEDS.—TIMOTHY; RED AND WHITE CLOVER; BLUE Grass; Orchard Grass; Ray Grass; Red Top; Sugar Corn; Peas; Beans; Turnip; Cabbage; Beet; Lettuce; Onions; Radish; Squash; Osage Orange; Large Yellow Locust, and all other kinds of field and garden seeds. Also Rhubarb Roots; Asparagus Plants, &c. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

STOCK.

IMPROVED STOCK OF ALL KINDS.—HAVING HAD great experience in breeding and rearing fine stock for the past twenty years, I offer my services to my friends to procure it of the best and most reliable kinds. As much notice as convenient is at all times desirable previous to purchasing, as it takes time to make good selections. Early in August or September is the best time to purchase for the South.

Short Horn or Durham cattle, Devons, Herefords, Alderney or Jersey and Ayrshires. Long-wooled Sheep—the Cotswold, Oxford, Leicester, Bakewell, and Lincoln. Mutton Sheep—the Southdown. Fine-wooled Sheep—such as the Saxon, Spanish, and French Merino.

The public should be on their guard in purchasing improved stock, as many animals are palmed off upon the unsuspecting and ignorant, which are spurious. 1-11 A. B. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water st.

